

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: Records Management - SUBJECT FILE
Series/Staff Member:
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 21688
Scan ID: 082135SS [1]
Document Number:

Folder Title:
CO072

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	83	5	5	1

082135SS
- 7985
C0072

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 10, 1994

94 OCT 10 P2:42

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK *W.M. G. for*

FROM: ANTHONY LARA *AL*
SUSAN BROPHY *SB*

SUBJECT: Report to Congress on Haiti

Purpose

To report to Congress on the status of the economic sanctions against Haiti.

Background

Under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, you are required every six months to submit a report to the Congress concerning the Haitian emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12775 of October 4, 1991. The attached report drafted by the Treasury Department has been reviewed and approved by the Department of State. It reports on the measures we took to tighten sanctions in May and June as well as our recent relaxation of sanctions as the restoration of democracy and return of President Aristide draws near.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Report to Congress at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Report to Congress

Tab B Memo from the Secretary of the Treasury

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff *AL*

PY

082135SS

7985

C0072

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 10, 1994

94 OCT 10 P2:42

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK *WMB 6/10/94*

FROM: ANTHONY LARA *AL*
SUSAN BROPHY *SB*

SUBJECT: Report to Congress on Haiti

Purpose

To report to Congress on the status of the economic sanctions against Haiti.

Background

Under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, you are required every six months to submit a report to the Congress concerning the Haitian emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12775 of October 4, 1991. The attached report drafted by the Treasury Department has been reviewed and approved by the Department of State. It reports on the measures we took to tighten sanctions in May and June as well as our recent relaxation of sanctions as the restoration of democracy and return of President Aristide draws near.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Report to Congress at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Report to Congress

Tab B Memo from the Secretary of the Treasury

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

*Noted:
WMB 10/10/94*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1994

Dear Mr. Speaker:

1. In December 1990, the Haitian people elected Jean-Bertrand Aristide as their President by an overwhelming margin in a free and fair election. The United States praised Haiti's success in peacefully implementing its democratic constitutional system and provided significant political and economic support to the new government. The Haitian military abruptly interrupted the consolidation of Haiti's new democracy when, in September 1991, it illegally and violently ousted President Aristide from office and drove him into exile.

2. The United States, on its own and together with the Organization of American States (OAS), immediately imposed sanctions against the illegal regime. The United States also actively supported the efforts of the OAS and the United Nations to restore democracy to Haiti and to bring about President Aristide's return by facilitating negotiations between the Haitian parties. The United States and the international community also offered material assistance within the context of an eventual negotiated settlement of the Haitian crisis to support the return to democracy, build constitutional structures, and foster economic well-being.

As a result of continuing military intransigence in the face of these efforts and of worsening human rights abuses in Haiti, the conclusion was reached that no political settlement of the Haitian crisis was possible as long as the three principal military leaders remained in power. Therefore, beginning in early May 1994, a series of steps were taken to intensify the pressure of sanctions on the military leaders and their associates in order to bring the three leaders to step down. With U.S. leadership, the U.N. Security Council on May 6, 1994, enacted Resolution 917, imposing comprehensive trade sanctions and other measures on Haiti. This was followed by a succession of unilateral United States sanctions -- banning scheduled air service and financial transactions to or from Haiti or between Haiti and third countries through the United States and blocking the assets in the United States or under United States control of Haitians resident in Haiti. Additionally, under authorities not related to the IEEPA, all visas that had been issued to Haitians at Port-au-Prince or Curacao before May 11, 1994, were revoked. Several other countries took similar actions.

To the Speaker of the House: 10-13-94
To the President of the Senate: 10-13-94

*Noted:
W.M.C.*

The continued resistance of the illegal regime to the efforts of the international community also prompted the United States to augment embargo enforcement. The United States and other countries entered into a cooperative endeavor with the Dominican Republic to monitor that country's enforcement of sanctions along its land border with Haiti and in its coastal waters.

As the reporting period progressed, it became apparent that the Haitian military leaders, even under the pressure of intense worldwide sanctions, were determined to cling to power and to block the restoration of democracy and return of President Aristide. Internal repression continued to worsen, exemplified by the expulsion in July of the U.N./OAS-sponsored International Civilian Mission (ICM) human rights observers. As a result of this deterioration and the threat it posed to peace and security in the region, the U.N. Security Council enacted Resolution 940 on July 31, 1994, authorizing the use of all necessary means to bring about the departure of the military leadership and the return of the legitimate authorities including President Aristide. In the succeeding weeks, the international community under U.S. leadership assembled a multinational coalition force to carry out this mandate.

On September 18, 1994, I directed the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Haiti to remove the military leaders and restore democracy. However, I remained deeply committed to achieving our goals peacefully if possible. Therefore, on the previous day I had sent former President Jimmy Carter, Senator Sam Nunn and retired General Colin Powell to Haiti on a final diplomatic mission. The combination of an imminent military operation and determined diplomacy led to an agreement on September 18, that portends the early achievement of our and the international community's goals in Haiti. The military leaders have relinquished power and the legitimate authorities will be restored by October 15 at the latest. As a result of the agreement reached in Port-au-Prince on September 18 U.S. forces in the vanguard of the multinational coalition force drawn from 26 countries began a peaceful deployment to Haiti on September 19.

In a spirit of reconciliation and reconstruction, President Aristide called on September 25 for the immediate easing of sanctions to further the mission of the coalition forces and begin without delay the work of rebuilding. In response to this request, on September 26, in an address before the United Nations General Assembly, I announced my intention to suspend all unilateral sanctions against Haiti except those that affect the military leaders and their immediate supporters and

families. I also directed that steps be taken in accordance with Resolutions 917 and 940 to permit supplies and services to flow to Haiti to restore health care, water and electrical services, provide construction materials for humanitarian programs, and allow the shipment of communications, agricultural, and educational materials.

Regulations to accomplish those objectives were published in the Federal Register on October 5. In addition, the U.N. Security Council on September 29 enacted Resolution 944 directing that all U.N. sanctions be terminated the day after President Aristide returns to Haiti. Finally, the national emergency with respect to Haiti was extended on September 30, 1994, to allow the continued enforcement of those sanctions that are to remain in force until the restoration of democracy to Haiti is completed as will be signified by President Aristide's return to his country.

3. This report is submitted to the Congress pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c). It is not a report on all U.S. activities with respect to Haiti, but discusses only those Administration actions and expenses since my last report (April 25, 1994), that are directly related to the national emergency with respect to Haiti declared in Executive Order No. 12775, as implemented pursuant to that order and Executive Orders Nos. 12779, 12853, 12872, 12914, 12917, 12920, and 12922.

4. Economic sanctions against the *de facto* regime in Haiti were first imposed in October 1991. On October 4, 1991, in Executive Order No. 12775, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by events that had occurred in Haiti to disrupt the legitimate exercise of power by the democratically-elected government of that country (56 *Fed. Reg.* 50641). In that order, the President ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Haiti (including the Banque de la Republique d'Haiti) then or thereafter located in the United States or within the possession or control of a U.S. person, including its overseas branches. The Executive order also prohibited any direct or indirect payments or transfers to the *de facto* regime in Haiti of funds or other financial or investment assets or credits by any U.S. person, including its overseas branches, or by any entity organized under the laws of Haiti and owned or controlled by a U.S. person.

Subsequently, on October 28, 1991, President Bush issued Executive Order No. 12779, adding trade sanctions against Haiti to the sanctions imposed on October 4 (56 *Fed. Reg.* 55975).

This order prohibited exportation from the United States of goods, technology, and services and importation into the United States of Haitian-origin goods and services, after November 5, 1991, with certain limited exceptions. The order exempted trade in publications and other informational materials from the import, export, and payment prohibitions and permitted the exportation to Haiti of donations to relieve human suffering as well as commercial sales of five food commodities: rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour and cooking oil. In order to permit the return to the United States of goods being prepared for U.S. customers by Haiti's substantial "assembly sector," the order also permitted, through December 5, 1991, the importation into the United States of goods assembled or processed in Haiti that contained parts or materials previously exported to Haiti from the United States. On February 5, 1992, it was announced that specific licenses could be applied for on a case-by-case basis by U.S. persons wishing to resume a pre-embargo import/export relationship with the assembly sector in Haiti.

5. On June 30, 1993, I issued Executive Order No. 12853 that expanded the blocking of assets of the *de facto* regime to include assets of Haitian nationals identified by the Secretary of the Treasury as providing substantial financial or material contributions to the regime, or doing substantial business with the regime. That Executive order also implemented U.N. Security Council Resolution (UNSC Resolution) 841 of June 16, 1993, by prohibiting the sale or supply by U.S. persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related materials of all types to any person or entity in Haiti, or for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, or promoting or calculated to promote such sale or supply. Carriage of such goods to Haiti on U.S.-registered vessels was prohibited, as was any transaction for the evasion or avoidance of, or attempt to evade or avoid, any prohibition in the order.

6. As reported earlier, apparent steady progress toward achieving the firm goal of restoring democracy in Haiti permitted the United States and the world community to suspend economic sanctions against Haiti in August 1993. With strong support from the United States, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 861 on August 27, 1993, suspending the petroleum, arms, and financial sanctions imposed under UNSC Resolution 841. On the same day, the Secretary General of the OAS announced that the OAS was urging member states to suspend their trade embargoes. In concert with these U.N. and OAS actions, U.S. trade and financial restrictions against Haiti were suspended, effective at 9:35 a.m. e.d.t., on August 31, 1993.

Our work to reach a solution to the Haitian crisis through the Governors Island Agreement was seriously threatened by accelerating violence in Haiti sponsored or tolerated by the *de facto* regime. The violence culminated on October 11, 1993, with the obstruction by armed "attachés" supported by the Haitian military and police of the deployment of U.S. military trainers and engineers sent to Haiti as part of the United Nations Mission in Haiti. The Haitian military's decision to dishonor its commitments made in the Governors Island Agreement was apparent. On October 13, 1993, the U.N. Security Council issued Resolution 873, which terminated the suspension of sanctions effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., October 18, 1993.

As a result, effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., October 18, 1993, the Department of the Treasury revoked the suspension of those trade and financial sanctions that had been suspended, so that the full scope of prior prohibitions was reinstated (58 *Fed. Reg.* 54024, October 19, 1993). The reinstated sanctions in the Haitian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 580 (the HTR), prohibited most unlicensed trade with Haiti, and blocked the assets of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, and of the Government of Haiti. Restrictions on the entry into U.S. ports of vessels whose Haitian calls would violate U.S. or OAS sanctions had they been made by U.S. persons were also reinstated.

Also effective at 11:59 p.m., October 18, 1993, I issued Executive Order No. 12872 (58 *Fed. Reg.* 54029), authorizing the Department of the Treasury to block assets of persons who have: (1) contributed to the obstruction of UNSC Resolutions 841 and 873, the Governors Island Agreement, or the activities of the U.N. Mission in Haiti; (2) perpetuated or contributed to the violence in Haiti; or (3) materially or financially supported either the obstruction or the violence referred to above. This authority was in addition to the blocking authority provided for in the original sanctions and in Executive Order No. 12853 of June 30, 1993, and ensured adequate authority to reach assets subject to U.S. jurisdiction of military and police officials, civilian "attachés" and their financial patrons meeting these criteria. A list of 41 such individuals was published on November 1, 1993, by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury (FAC) (58 *Fed. Reg.* 58480).

On October 18, 1993, I ordered the deployment of six U.S. Navy vessels off Haiti's shores. To improve compliance with the ban on petroleum and munitions shipments to Haiti contained in UNSC Resolutions 841 and 873, the United States succeeded in securing the passage of UNSC Resolution 875. UNSC Resolution 875 called upon the United Nations Member States, acting with national or through regional agencies or arrangements, to halt inbound

maritime shipping for Haiti in order to inspect and verify that the Haiti-bound cargo does not contain UNSC prohibited petroleum or arms. A multinational Maritime Interdiction Force, including elements of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard, was established.

7. The declaration of the national emergency on October 4, 1991, was made pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. The emergency declaration was reported to the Congress on October 4, 1991, pursuant to section 204(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)). The additional sanctions set forth in Executive Orders Nos. 12779, 12853, and 12872 were imposed pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the statutes cited above, as well as the United Nations Participation Act, 22 U.S.C. 287c, and represent the response by the United States to the U. N. Security Council and OAS directives and recommendations discussed above.

8. Since my report of April 25, 1994, in order to implement UNSC Resolution 917 of May 6, and to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, I issued Executive Order No. 12914, dated May 7, 1994. Effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., on May 8, 1994, the order blocks all funds and financial resources of three categories of individuals that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches. These groups include (a) all officers of the Haitian military, including the police, and their immediate families; (b) the major participants in the coup d'état in Haiti of 1991 and in the illegal governments since the coup d'état and their immediate families; and (c) those employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military, and their immediate families. The Executive order also bans arriving and departing flights, and overflights stopping or originating in Haiti, except regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights. A copy of E.O. No. 12914 (59 *Fed. Reg.* 24339, May 10, 1994), is attached for reference.

9. Subsequently, on May 21, 1994, in implementation of UNSC Resolution 917 of May 6, and in order to further strengthen sanctions in response to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, I issued Executive Order No. 12917. Effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., on May 21, 1994, the order prohibits (1) the importation into the United States of any goods originating in Haiti or services performed in Haiti, that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994, or any activity by

any U.S. persons or in the United States that promotes, or is intended to promote, such importation; (2) any activity by U.S. persons or in the United States that promotes the exportation or transshipment of any goods originating in Haiti that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994; (3) any dealing by U.S. persons or in the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods originating in Haiti that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994; and (4) the sale, supply, or exportation by U.S. persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods, regardless of origin, to Haiti, or for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, or any activity by U.S. persons or in the United States that promotes such sale, supply, or exportation.

Exemptions from the foregoing prohibitions include: (1) informational materials, such as books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information; (2) the sale, supply, or exportation of medicines and medical supplies, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour, cooking oil, corn, corn flour, milk and edible tallow, provided that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or entity of Haiti is a direct or indirect party to the transaction; and (3) transactions specifically licensed or otherwise authorized by FAC. A copy of E.O. No. 12917 (59 Fed. Reg. 26925, May 24, 1994), is attached for reference.

10. Again, on June 10, 1994, in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, I issued Executive Order No. 12920. Effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., on June 10, 1994, the order prohibits, first, any payment or transfer of funds or other financial or investment assets or credits to Haiti from or through the United States, or to or through the United States from Haiti, with the following exceptions: (1) payments and transfers for the conduct of activities in Haiti of the United States Government, the United Nations, the OAS, or foreign diplomatic missions; (2) payments and transfers between the United States and Haiti for the conduct of activities in Haiti of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in the provision in Haiti of essential humanitarian assistance as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury; (3) payments and transfers from a U.S. person to any close relative of the remitter or of the remitter's spouse who is resident in Haiti, provided that such payments do not exceed \$50.00 per month to any one household, and that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or

entity of Haiti is a beneficiary of the remittance;
(4) reasonable amounts of funds carried by travelers to or from Haiti to cover their travel-related expenses; and
(5) payments and transfers incidental to shipments to Haiti of food, medicine, medical supplies, and informational materials exempt from the export prohibitions of this order. The order also prohibits the sale, supply, or exportation by U.S. persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods, technology, or services, regardless of origin, to Haiti, or for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, or any activity by U.S. persons in the United States that promotes such sale, supply, or exportation. Exportations of the following types are exempt from the foregoing provision: (1) informational materials, such as books and other publications needed for the free flow of information; (2) medicines and medical supplies, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour, cooking oil, corn, corn flour, milk, and edible tallow, provided that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or entity of Haiti is a direct or indirect party to the transaction; and (3) donations of food, medicine, and medical supplies intended to relieve human suffering. A copy of E.O. No. 12920 (59 *Fed. Reg.* 30501, June 14, 1994), is attached for reference.

11. Once again, on June 21, 1994, in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, I issued Executive Order No. 12922. Effective at 10:09 p.m. e.d.t., on June 21, 1994, the order blocks all property and interests in property that are or come within the United States or within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches, of (1) any Haitian national resident in Haiti; or (2) any other person subject to the blocking provisions of Executive Orders Nos. 12775, 12779, 12853, 12872, or 12914 and Haitian citizens who are members of the immediate family of any such person, as identified by the Secretary of the Treasury. This provision does not apply to property of nongovernmental organizations engaged in the provision of essential humanitarian assistance in Haiti or in the conduct of refugee and migration operations in Haiti, as identified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Payments and transfers previously authorized by Executive Order No. 12920, of June 10, 1994, may continue to be made in a manner directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. A copy of Executive Order No. 12922 (59 *Fed. Reg.* 32645, June 23, 1994), is attached for reference.

12. A policy statement, effective January 31, 1994 (59 Fed. Reg. 8134, February 18, 1994), was published to extend until March 31, 1994, the expiration date for all current assembly sector licenses issued by FAC pursuant to the HTR, and a second policy notice, effective March 29, 1994, was published on April 1, 1994 (59 Fed. Reg. 15342), extending these licenses through May 31, 1994. These licenses provided an exception to the comprehensive U.S. trade embargo on Haiti under which the "assembly sector" continued to receive parts and supplies from, and supply finished products to, persons in the United States.

Assembly sector trade with the United States accounted for a significant portion of Haiti's imports, and a substantial majority of its exports, prior to the institution of the OAS-requested embargo in November 1991. Although initially suspended due to the embargo, assembly sector imports from and exports to the United States were allowed to resume on a case-by-case basis beginning in February 1992 in order to keep poorer segments of the Haitian population employed and to reduce their incentive to attempt illegal and dangerous migration by sea to the United States and other countries. However, the continuing uncertainties of the Haitian situation led to a sharp decline in assembly sector activity, with such employment estimated by the spring of 1994 to be no more than 10 percent of pre-embargo levels.

As noted above and as mandated by UNSC Resolution 917, Executive Order No. 12917 further restricted imports from and exports to Haiti after May 21, 1994. Consequently, all FAC licenses for importation into the United States from the Haitian assembly sector were withdrawn effective May 22, 1994. The FAC is continuing, in close coordination with the Department of State, to evaluate license applications from U.S. companies seeking to repatriate capital equipment, parts, and components previously exported for use in assembly sector activities.

Following the successful deployment to Haiti of U.S. forces serving as the vanguard of the multinational coalition force, and as promised in my September 26 address before the United Nations General Assembly, amendments to the HTR were published on October 5, 1994, suspending, effective 10:28 a.m. on October 5, 1994, the sanctions that the United States had imposed on Haiti unilaterally, with the exceptions noted below. Section 580.211 of the HTR, which was added to the HTR in June 1992 to deny entry into U.S. ports to vessels engaged in certain trade transactions with Haiti, was removed. A new section, 580.518, was added to license generally the export from the United States to Haiti of all food and food products.

Section 580.519 was added to the HTR to remove the prohibition (which I had imposed in Executive Order No. 12920 on June 14) on payments or transfers of funds or other financial or investment assets to Haiti from or through the United States, or to or through the United States from Haiti. Section 580.520 was added to unblock the property and interests in the United States of Haitian nationals resident in Haiti, which I had blocked in Executive Order No. 12922 on June 23; however, section 580.520 provides that the property and interests in property of certain persons, listed in the revised "Appendix A" to the HTR, will remain blocked until further notice. The HTR were also amended by the addition of section 580.521 to permit the specific licensing of exports to Haiti of fuel and equipment for electric power generation, telecommunications materials, media and educational supplies, agricultural supplies, and construction and transportation supplies for humanitarian purposes. Section 580.522 was added to authorize the case-by-case licensing of charter flights between the United States and Haiti for use by humanitarian relief agencies to transport needed personnel and supplies, or for journalists covering events in Haiti. The HTR were also amended to provide, in new section 580.523, a general license authorizing the export to Haiti from the United States of equipment needed for reporting and broadcasting from Haiti and for documentary film making in Haiti, provided that such equipment is removed from Haiti when the reporting, broadcasting, or filming has been completed.

Each of the new sections added to the HTR provides that no transaction authorized thereunder may result in a payment or transfer to, from or through a person listed in the revised "Appendix A" to the HTR. In the revised "Appendix A" are set forth, in section I, the names of individuals who, until further notice, will remain "Blocked Individuals of Haiti," and in section II, entities of the *de facto* regime in Haiti whose assets will remain blocked.

On September 29, I directed the Secretary of Transportation to issue the necessary directives to terminate the ban on regularly-scheduled air passenger service between the United States and Haiti that had been imposed on June 24.

The HTR will be further amended upon the return of President Aristide to Haiti to provide that, in accordance with U.N. Resolution 944 of September 29, 1994, on the day following his return, the U.S. sanctions imposed pursuant to U.N. Resolutions 841, 873, and 917 will be terminated. At that time, I will also direct the Secretary of Transportation to rescind the ban on all other air transportation (all cargo and charter) between the United States and Haiti that I imposed on May 7, 1994.

13. Humanitarian Shipments. Executive Order No. 12917 revoked an earlier exception to the export ban permitting the exportation to Haiti of "donated articles to relieve human suffering." A substantial amount of humanitarian aid, such as clothing or shoes, had previously been shipped to Haiti pursuant to this exception. The exception of donated foodstuffs was not affected. However, the Executive order provides an exemption from its trade prohibitions for the sale, supply, or exportation of certain basic commodities essential to humanitarian assistance programs serving Haiti's urban and rural poor, i.e., medicines and medical supplies and certain nutritional staples of the Haitian diet, as well as for informational materials. The FAC developed procedures to facilitate U.N. Sanctions Committee approval for humanitarian shipments to Haiti that do not fall within the narrowly-defined U.N. exemption categories. Specific authorizations have also been issued on a case-by-case basis for commercial deliveries to certain "blocked individuals of Haiti," in order to allow the continued supply in Haiti of essential foodstuffs, while retaining the ability to closely monitor such transactions. Food supplies and prices are being monitored for profiteering by Haitian food importers. Between issuance of Executive Order No. 12917 on May 21, and September 1, 1994, FAC issued 94 specific licenses for such humanitarian exports.

Humanitarian Services. Executive Order No. 12920 exempts from its financial prohibitions payments and transfers between the United States and Haiti in support of the conduct of activities in Haiti of NGOs engaged in the provision in Haiti of essential humanitarian assistance. The FAC immediately issued a specific license to the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), permitting it to continue uninterrupted its essential services in Haiti. Subsequently, based on recommendations by AID and the State Department, FAC developed a system of registration for NGOs engaged in relief efforts such as the delivery of food, medicine and medical supplies, as well as refugee and migration operations, to assure that approved payment orders are neither rejected nor blocked by U.S. banks in implementing the financial prohibitions of recent Executive orders. Since June 10, FAC has registered 156 NGOs, of which 16 have been issued specific licenses authorizing provision of their services in Haiti. One application has been denied. Others are under review by the Department of State and AID.

Air Transportation Services. Executive Order No. 12914, effective 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., May 8, 1994, banned arriving and departing flights and overflights stopping or originating in Haiti, except regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights. On June 10, an order was issued by the President to the Secretary of Transportation that terminated, effective June 24, 1994, regularly scheduled air service between the United States and Haiti by U.S. and Haitian carriers.

Specific licenses have been issued to authorize air ambulance services for medical evacuation flights to and from Haiti. Licenses have also been issued to authorize certain cargo flights for the delivery of humanitarian shipments, including food and medicine, by registered NGOs, as well as passenger service for NGO personnel and a congressional delegation wishing to assist in food distribution. The FAC also has licensed a U.S. air carrier to continue paying its Haitian employees in Port-au-Prince. In addition to providing support for the airline's Haitian employees and their families, the license aimed to position the airline to resume service speedily in the event of an emergency or when sanctions were lifted. Effective on the date of the rescission of the June 10, 1994, unilateral ban on scheduled air service between the United States and Haiti, carriers are authorized to resume such in coordination with the commander of the Multinational Force who controls the Haitian airports.

More than 35 requests have been received from news organizations for specific licenses to charter flights to Haiti in connection with newsgathering activities, ranging from personnel rotation and equipment transportation to proposals from nationally known television anchors to conduct interviews. Licensees include major U.S. and foreign networks.

Blocked Haitian-Owned Vessels. Several dozen Haitian-owned vessels in the United States were blocked by Executive Order No. 12922 on June 21, 1994. Nearly all such vessels were old, small-capacity vessels (many wood-hulled) that formerly loaded and discharged cargoes along the narrow Miami River. These vessels that had previously delivered the bulk of humanitarian assistance shipments to Haiti, were moored at the facilities of their U.S. agents and presented a serious hazard to navigation (particularly with the onset of the hurricane season), clogging the channel and occupying needed docking space. Most Haitian-owners were unable to finance the costs of a long-term lay-up. Some 170 crew members, who were confined to the vessels, were faced with diminishing provisions and maintenance supplies, and dependency upon donations from the local community.

Specific licenses have been issued to U.S. agents for the blocked vessels to authorize the provisioning, maintenance and repairs necessary to ensure seaworthiness to facilitate the lawful return of crew members to their home countries. No debits of U.S.-blocked funds were authorized by such licenses. The FAC has also issued licenses effectively unblocking the Haitian vessels by authorizing them to engage in trade transactions consistent with sanctions, particularly the carriage of authorized humanitarian supplies to Haiti. In some cases, where appropriate, the vessels were licensed to depart the United States but not return for the duration of the sanctions.

14. Following the issuance of the blocking order in Executive Order No. 12922 on June 21, more than 1,200 Haitian accounts were blocked totaling in excess of \$79.1 million as of August 30, 1994. This success was due, in part, to FAC notices about the new Executive orders posted to banks through the Federal Reserve, the New York Clearing House, the Council on International Banking and the International Banking Operations Association in Miami. Notices also were posted to other electronic bulletin boards such as the Federal Bulletin Board of the United States Government Printing Office and the Economic Bulletin Board of the Department of Commerce. These notices were passed on to family remittance forwarders by banking oversight authorities in New York and Florida. The FAC launched an aggressive compliance initiative to identify family remittance forwarders in the Miami area who route funds to Haiti. This review revealed that one of the largest companies in south Florida handling remittances to Haiti (previously valued at about \$500,000 per month) is owned and controlled by a Haitian national resident in Haiti. The company's accounts, with combined balances of more than \$1 million, were blocked and other enforcement actions involving them were undertaken.

15. Continued close coordination between FAC special agents and the U.S. Customs Service in Miami has resulted in the interception of substantial quantities of checks and currency transported from and to Haiti through the United States, as well as the seizure of merchandise valued at \$1.5 million. Numerous other enforcement matters are under active investigation.

During the reporting period, the multinational Maritime Interdiction Force (MIF), which contains elements of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard, continued to patrol offshore Haiti and to conduct ship boardings, inspections of cargoes bound for Haiti, identification of suspected violators and referrals for investigation. The MIF boardings resulted in numerous vessel diversions to non-Haitian ports after MIF boarding parties determined that cargo was not fully accessible for inspection or that vessels were attempting to enter Haiti with cargo prohibited by UNSC resolutions and U.S. sanctions. The FAC acted on MIF boarding reports by subsequently denying entry into the United States of several vessels that had attempted to violate the sanctions. With assumption of control of Haitian ports by the Multinational Force following its September 19 deployment to Haiti, enforcement of the maritime sanctions in the ports became possible. The MIF operations therefore were terminated on September 28, 1994.

16. Since my report of April 25, 1994, in consultation with the Department of State and other Federal agencies, FAC has issued General Notices No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, and No. 10, "Notification of Blocked Individuals and Blocked Entities of Haiti." The Notices (issued June 2, June 17, June 22 (two Notices), August 2, and September 14, 1994, respectively) identify a total of 372 additional individuals and 94 companies and banks determined by the Department of the Treasury to be Blocked Individuals and Blocked Entities of Haiti. These are persons (1) who seized power illegally from the democratically-elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on September 30, 1991, or who have since the effective date of Executive Order No. 12775, acted or purported to act directly or indirectly on behalf of, or under the asserted authority of, such persons or of any agencies, instrumentalities or entities of the *de facto* regime in Haiti or any extra-constitutional successor thereto; (2) are the immediate family members of an individual who is (a) an officer of the Haitian military, including the police, (b) a major participant in the coup d'état in Haiti of 1991 or in the illegal governments since the coup d'état, (c) employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military, or (d) a Haitian national resident in Haiti; or persons subject to the blocking provisions of Executive Orders No. 12775, No. 12779, No. 12853, No. 12872, or No. 12914, or a Haitian citizen who is member of the immediate family of such person. United States persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions with these entities and individuals and with all officers of the Haitian military unless the transactions are licensed by FAC. All assets owned or controlled by these parties that are or come within the United States or that are or come within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked. United States persons are not prohibited, however, from paying funds owed to these entities or individuals into blocked Government of Haiti Account No. 021083909 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or, pursuant to specific licenses issued by FAC, into blocked accounts held in the names of the blocked parties in domestic U.S. financial institutions. Copies of General Notices No. 5 - No. 10 are attached for reference.

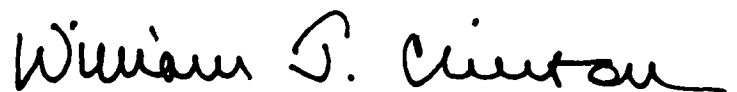
On August 18, 1994, in consultation with the Department of State and other Federal agencies, FAC identified three additional entities of Haiti, whose property and interests in property are now blocked pursuant to Executive Order No. 12922. On the same date, FAC removed the name of one individual from the list of Blocked Individuals of Haiti. These actions bring the total number of entities so blocked to 128 and the number of individuals to 916.

Since March 1994, FAC has collected 49 civil monetary penalties, totaling in excess of \$133,000 as of August 30, 1994. Penalties were imposed pursuant to FAC enforcement investigations, U.S. Customs Service referrals, and FAC compliance audits of reports required pursuant to specific licenses. The enforcement investigations dealt with violations of the HTR by vessels carrying unauthorized and nonexempt cargo to Haiti. The Customs Service referrals all involved import and export violations of the embargo. Compliance audits related to licenses issued to U.S. participants in Haiti's assembly sector.

17. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from April 4 through October 3, 1994, that are directly attributable to the authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Haiti are estimated at about \$3.7 million, most of which represent wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in FAC, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State, the U.S. Coast Guard and the Department of Commerce.

The combination over time of mediation among the Haitian parties and steadily intensified sanctions proved, in the end, ineffective in budging the Haitian military leaders from their stubborn and illegal hold on power. Only the imminent threat of force combined with determined diplomacy was in the end successful in making it possible to achieve our objectives and further our national interests regarding Haiti. With the return of Haiti's democratically-elected President near, it is my hope and expectation that those U.N. and unilateral sanctions that remain in effect, as detailed in this report, can soon be terminated, and that I will shortly have the privilege of sending to you my final report, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) on implementation of the national emergency regarding Haiti declared 3 years ago by the previous Administration in Executive Order No. 12775.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Speaker of the
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1994

Dear Mr. President:

1. In December 1990, the Haitian people elected Jean-Bertrand Aristide as their President by an overwhelming margin in a free and fair election. The United States praised Haiti's success in peacefully implementing its democratic constitutional system and provided significant political and economic support to the new government. The Haitian military abruptly interrupted the consolidation of Haiti's new democracy when, in September 1991, it illegally and violently ousted President Aristide from office and drove him into exile.

2. The United States, on its own and together with the Organization of American States (OAS), immediately imposed sanctions against the illegal regime. The United States also actively supported the efforts of the OAS and the United Nations to restore democracy to Haiti and to bring about President Aristide's return by facilitating negotiations between the Haitian parties. The United States and the international community also offered material assistance within the context of an eventual negotiated settlement of the Haitian crisis to support the return to democracy, build constitutional structures, and foster economic well-being.

As a result of continuing military intransigence in the face of these efforts and of worsening human rights abuses in Haiti, the conclusion was reached that no political settlement of the Haitian crisis was possible as long as the three principal military leaders remained in power. Therefore, beginning in early May 1994, a series of steps were taken to intensify the pressure of sanctions on the military leaders and their associates in order to bring the three leaders to step down. With U.S. leadership, the U.N. Security Council on May 6, 1994, enacted Resolution 917, imposing comprehensive trade sanctions and other measures on Haiti. This was followed by a succession of unilateral United States sanctions -- banning scheduled air service and financial transactions to or from Haiti or between Haiti and third countries through the United States and blocking the assets in the United States or under United States control of Haitians resident in Haiti. Additionally, under authorities not related to the IEEPA, all visas that had been issued to Haitians at Port-au-Prince or Curacao before May 11, 1994, were revoked. Several other countries took similar actions.

The continued resistance of the illegal regime to the efforts of the international community also prompted the United States to augment embargo enforcement. The United States and other countries entered into a cooperative endeavor with the Dominican Republic to monitor that country's enforcement of sanctions along its land border with Haiti and in its coastal waters.

As the reporting period progressed, it became apparent that the Haitian military leaders, even under the pressure of intense worldwide sanctions, were determined to cling to power and to block the restoration of democracy and return of President Aristide. Internal repression continued to worsen, exemplified by the expulsion in July of the U.N./OAS-sponsored International Civilian Mission (ICM) human rights observers. As a result of this deterioration and the threat it posed to peace and security in the region, the U.N. Security Council enacted Resolution 940 on July 31, 1994, authorizing the use of all necessary means to bring about the departure of the military leadership and the return of the legitimate authorities including President Aristide. In the succeeding weeks, the international community under U.S. leadership assembled a multinational coalition force to carry out this mandate.

On September 18, 1994, I directed the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Haiti to remove the military leaders and restore democracy. However, I remained deeply committed to achieving our goals peacefully if possible. Therefore, on the previous day I had sent former President Jimmy Carter, Senator Sam Nunn and retired General Colin Powell to Haiti on a final diplomatic mission. The combination of an imminent military operation and determined diplomacy led to an agreement on September 18, that portends the early achievement of our and the international community's goals in Haiti. The military leaders have relinquished power and the legitimate authorities will be restored by October 15 at the latest. As a result of the agreement reached in Port-au-Prince on September 18 U.S. forces in the vanguard of the multinational coalition force drawn from 26 countries began a peaceful deployment to Haiti on September 19.

In a spirit of reconciliation and reconstruction, President Aristide called on September 25 for the immediate easing of sanctions to further the mission of the coalition forces and begin without delay the work of rebuilding. In response to this request, on September 26, in an address before the United Nations General Assembly, I announced my intention to suspend all unilateral sanctions against Haiti except those that affect the military leaders and their immediate supporters and

families. I also directed that steps be taken in accordance with Resolutions 917 and 940 to permit supplies and services to flow to Haiti to restore health care, water and electrical services, provide construction materials for humanitarian programs, and allow the shipment of communications, agricultural, and educational materials.

Regulations to accomplish those objectives were published in the Federal Register on October 5. In addition, the U.N. Security Council on September 29 enacted Resolution 944 directing that all U.N. sanctions be terminated the day after President Aristide returns to Haiti. Finally, the national emergency with respect to Haiti was extended on September 30, 1994, to allow the continued enforcement of those sanctions that are to remain in force until the restoration of democracy to Haiti is completed as will be signified by President Aristide's return to his country.

3. This report is submitted to the Congress pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c). It is not a report on all U.S. activities with respect to Haiti, but discusses only those Administration actions and expenses since my last report (April 25, 1994), that are directly related to the national emergency with respect to Haiti declared in Executive Order No. 12775, as implemented pursuant to that order and Executive Orders Nos. 12779, 12853, 12872, 12914, 12917, 12920, and 12922.

4. Economic sanctions against the *de facto* regime in Haiti were first imposed in October 1991. On October 4, 1991, in Executive Order No. 12775, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by events that had occurred in Haiti to disrupt the legitimate exercise of power by the democratically-elected government of that country (56 *Fed. Reg.* 50641). In that order, the President ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Haiti (including the Banque de la Republique d'Haiti) then or thereafter located in the United States or within the possession or control of a U.S. person, including its overseas branches. The Executive order also prohibited any direct or indirect payments or transfers to the *de facto* regime in Haiti of funds or other financial or investment assets or credits by any U.S. person, including its overseas branches, or by any entity organized under the laws of Haiti and owned or controlled by a U.S. person.

Subsequently, on October 28, 1991, President Bush issued Executive Order No. 12779, adding trade sanctions against Haiti to the sanctions imposed on October 4 (56 *Fed. Reg.* 55975).

This order prohibited exportation from the United States of goods, technology, and services and importation into the United States of Haitian-origin goods and services, after November 5, 1991, with certain limited exceptions. The order exempted trade in publications and other informational materials from the import, export, and payment prohibitions and permitted the exportation to Haiti of donations to relieve human suffering as well as commercial sales of five food commodities: rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour and cooking oil. In order to permit the return to the United States of goods being prepared for U.S. customers by Haiti's substantial "assembly sector," the order also permitted, through December 5, 1991, the importation into the United States of goods assembled or processed in Haiti that contained parts or materials previously exported to Haiti from the United States. On February 5, 1992, it was announced that specific licenses could be applied for on a case-by-case basis by U.S. persons wishing to resume a pre-embargo import/export relationship with the assembly sector in Haiti.

5. On June 30, 1993, I issued Executive Order No. 12853 that expanded the blocking of assets of the *de facto* regime to include assets of Haitian nationals identified by the Secretary of the Treasury as providing substantial financial or material contributions to the regime, or doing substantial business with the regime. That Executive order also implemented U.N. Security Council Resolution (UNSC Resolution) 841 of June 16, 1993, by prohibiting the sale or supply by U.S. persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related materials of all types to any person or entity in Haiti, or for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, or promoting or calculated to promote such sale or supply. Carriage of such goods to Haiti on U.S.-registered vessels was prohibited, as was any transaction for the evasion or avoidance of, or attempt to evade or avoid, any prohibition in the order.

6. As reported earlier, apparent steady progress toward achieving the firm goal of restoring democracy in Haiti permitted the United States and the world community to suspend economic sanctions against Haiti in August 1993. With strong support from the United States, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 861 on August 27, 1993, suspending the petroleum, arms, and financial sanctions imposed under UNSC Resolution 841. On the same day, the Secretary General of the OAS announced that the OAS was urging member states to suspend their trade embargoes. In concert with these U.N. and OAS actions, U.S. trade and financial restrictions against Haiti were suspended, effective at 9:35 a.m. e.d.t., on August 31, 1993.

Our work to reach a solution to the Haitian crisis through the Governors Island Agreement was seriously threatened by accelerating violence in Haiti sponsored or tolerated by the *de facto* regime. The violence culminated on October 11, 1993, with the obstruction by armed "attachés" supported by the Haitian military and police of the deployment of U.S. military trainers and engineers sent to Haiti as part of the United Nations Mission in Haiti. The Haitian military's decision to dishonor its commitments made in the Governors Island Agreement was apparent. On October 13, 1993, the U.N. Security Council issued Resolution 873, which terminated the suspension of sanctions effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., October 18, 1993.

As a result, effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., October 18, 1993, the Department of the Treasury revoked the suspension of those trade and financial sanctions that had been suspended, so that the full scope of prior prohibitions was reinstated (58 *Fed. Reg.* 54024, October 19, 1993). The reinstated sanctions in the Haitian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 580 (the HTR), prohibited most unlicensed trade with Haiti, and blocked the assets of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, and of the Government of Haiti. Restrictions on the entry into U.S. ports of vessels whose Haitian calls would violate U.S. or OAS sanctions had they been made by U.S. persons were also reinstated.

Also effective at 11:59 p.m., October 18, 1993, I issued Executive Order No. 12872 (58 *Fed. Reg.* 54029), authorizing the Department of the Treasury to block assets of persons who have: (1) contributed to the obstruction of UNSC Resolutions 841 and 873, the Governors Island Agreement, or the activities of the U.N. Mission in Haiti; (2) perpetuated or contributed to the violence in Haiti; or (3) materially or financially supported either the obstruction or the violence referred to above. This authority was in addition to the blocking authority provided for in the original sanctions and in Executive Order No. 12853 of June 30, 1993, and ensured adequate authority to reach assets subject to U.S. jurisdiction of military and police officials, civilian "attachés" and their financial patrons meeting these criteria. A list of 41 such individuals was published on November 1, 1993, by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury (FAC) (58 *Fed. Reg.* 58480).

On October 18, 1993, I ordered the deployment of six U.S. Navy vessels off Haiti's shores. To improve compliance with the ban on petroleum and munitions shipments to Haiti contained in UNSC Resolutions 841 and 873, the United States succeeded in securing the passage of UNSC Resolution 875. UNSC Resolution 875 called upon the United Nations Member States, acting with national or through regional agencies or arrangements, to halt inbound

maritime shipping for Haiti in order to inspect and verify that the Haiti-bound cargo does not contain UNSC prohibited petroleum or arms. A multinational Maritime Interdiction Force, including elements of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard, was established.

7. The declaration of the national emergency on October 4, 1991, was made pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. The emergency declaration was reported to the Congress on October 4, 1991, pursuant to section 204(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)). The additional sanctions set forth in Executive Orders Nos. 12779, 12853, and 12872 were imposed pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the statutes cited above, as well as the United Nations Participation Act, 22 U.S.C. 287c, and represent the response by the United States to the U. N. Security Council and OAS directives and recommendations discussed above.

8. Since my report of April 25, 1994, in order to implement UNSC Resolution 917 of May 6, and to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, I issued Executive Order No. 12914, dated May 7, 1994. Effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., on May 8, 1994, the order blocks all funds and financial resources of three categories of individuals that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches. These groups include (a) all officers of the Haitian military, including the police, and their immediate families; (b) the major participants in the coup d'état in Haiti of 1991 and in the illegal governments since the coup d'état and their immediate families; and (c) those employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military, and their immediate families. The Executive order also bans arriving and departing flights, and overflights stopping or originating in Haiti, except regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights. A copy of E.O. No. 12914 (59 Fed. Reg. 24339, May 10, 1994), is attached for reference.

9. Subsequently, on May 21, 1994, in implementation of UNSC Resolution 917 of May 6, and in order to further strengthen sanctions in response to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, I issued Executive Order No. 12917. Effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., on May 21, 1994, the order prohibits (1) the importation into the United States of any goods originating in Haiti or services performed in Haiti, that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994, or any activity by

any U.S. persons or in the United States that promotes, or is intended to promote, such importation; (2) any activity by U.S. persons or in the United States that promotes the exportation or transshipment of any goods originating in Haiti that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994; (3) any dealing by U.S. persons or in the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods originating in Haiti that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994; and (4) the sale, supply, or exportation by U.S. persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods, regardless of origin, to Haiti, or for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, or any activity by U.S. persons or in the United States that promotes such sale, supply, or exportation.

Exemptions from the foregoing prohibitions include: (1) informational materials, such as books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information; (2) the sale, supply, or exportation of medicines and medical supplies, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour, cooking oil, corn, corn flour, milk and edible tallow, provided that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or entity of Haiti is a direct or indirect party to the transaction; and (3) transactions specifically licensed or otherwise authorized by FAC. A copy of E.O. No. 12917 (59 Fed. Reg. 26925, May 24, 1994), is attached for reference.

10. Again, on June 10, 1994, in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, I issued Executive Order No. 12920. Effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., on June 10, 1994, the order prohibits, first, any payment or transfer of funds or other financial or investment assets or credits to Haiti from or through the United States, or to or through the United States from Haiti, with the following exceptions: (1) payments and transfers for the conduct of activities in Haiti of the United States Government, the United Nations, the OAS, or foreign diplomatic missions; (2) payments and transfers between the United States and Haiti for the conduct of activities in Haiti of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in the provision in Haiti of essential humanitarian assistance as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury; (3) payments and transfers from a U.S. person to any close relative of the remitter or of the remitter's spouse who is resident in Haiti, provided that such payments do not exceed \$50.00 per month to any one household, and that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or

entity of Haiti is a beneficiary of the remittance;
(4) reasonable amounts of funds carried by travelers to or from Haiti to cover their travel-related expenses; and
(5) payments and transfers incidental to shipments to Haiti of food, medicine, medical supplies, and informational materials exempt from the export prohibitions of this order. The order also prohibits the sale, supply, or exportation by U.S. persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods, technology, or services, regardless of origin, to Haiti, or for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, or any activity by U.S. persons in the United States that promotes such sale, supply, or exportation. Exportations of the following types are exempt from the foregoing provision: (1) informational materials, such as books and other publications needed for the free flow of information; (2) medicines and medical supplies, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour, cooking oil, corn, corn flour, milk, and edible tallow, provided that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or entity of Haiti is a direct or indirect party to the transaction; and (3) donations of food, medicine, and medical supplies intended to relieve human suffering. A copy of E.O. No. 12920 (59 *Fed. Reg.* 30501, June 14, 1994), is attached for reference.

11. Once again, on June 21, 1994, in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, I issued Executive Order No. 12922. Effective at 10:09 p.m. e.d.t., on June 21, 1994, the order blocks all property and interests in property that are or come within the United States or within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches, of (1) any Haitian national resident in Haiti; or (2) any other person subject to the blocking provisions of Executive Orders Nos. 12775, 12779, 12853, 12872, or 12914 and Haitian citizens who are members of the immediate family of any such person, as identified by the Secretary of the Treasury. This provision does not apply to property of nongovernmental organizations engaged in the provision of essential humanitarian assistance in Haiti or in the conduct of refugee and migration operations in Haiti, as identified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Payments and transfers previously authorized by Executive Order No. 12920, of June 10, 1994, may continue to be made in a manner directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. A copy of Executive Order No. 12922 (59 *Fed. Reg.* 32645, June 23, 1994), is attached for reference.

12. A policy statement, effective January 31, 1994 (59 Fed. Reg. 8134, February 18, 1994), was published to extend until March 31, 1994, the expiration date for all current assembly sector licenses issued by FAC pursuant to the HTR, and a second policy notice, effective March 29, 1994, was published on April 1, 1994 (59 Fed. Reg. 15342), extending these licenses through May 31, 1994. These licenses provided an exception to the comprehensive U.S. trade embargo on Haiti under which the "assembly sector" continued to receive parts and supplies from, and supply finished products to, persons in the United States.

Assembly sector trade with the United States accounted for a significant portion of Haiti's imports, and a substantial majority of its exports, prior to the institution of the OAS-requested embargo in November 1991. Although initially suspended due to the embargo, assembly sector imports from and exports to the United States were allowed to resume on a case-by-case basis beginning in February 1992 in order to keep poorer segments of the Haitian population employed and to reduce their incentive to attempt illegal and dangerous migration by sea to the United States and other countries. However, the continuing uncertainties of the Haitian situation led to a sharp decline in assembly sector activity, with such employment estimated by the spring of 1994 to be no more than 10 percent of pre-embargo levels.

As noted above and as mandated by UNSC Resolution 917, Executive Order No. 12917 further restricted imports from and exports to Haiti after May 21, 1994. Consequently, all FAC licenses for importation into the United States from the Haitian assembly sector were withdrawn effective May 22, 1994. The FAC is continuing, in close coordination with the Department of State, to evaluate license applications from U.S. companies seeking to repatriate capital equipment, parts, and components previously exported for use in assembly sector activities.

Following the successful deployment to Haiti of U.S. forces serving as the vanguard of the multinational coalition force, and as promised in my September 26 address before the United Nations General Assembly, amendments to the HTR were published on October 5, 1994, suspending, effective 10:28 a.m. on October 5, 1994, the sanctions that the United States had imposed on Haiti unilaterally, with the exceptions noted below. Section 580.211 of the HTR, which was added to the HTR in June 1992 to deny entry into U.S. ports to vessels engaged in certain trade transactions with Haiti, was removed. A new section, 580.518, was added to license generally the export from the United States to Haiti of all food and food products.

Section 580.519 was added to the HTR to remove the prohibition (which I had imposed in Executive Order No. 12920 on June 14) on payments or transfers of funds or other financial or investment assets to Haiti from or through the United States, or to or through the United States from Haiti. Section 580.520 was added to unblock the property and interests in the United States of Haitian nationals resident in Haiti, which I had blocked in Executive Order No. 12922 on June 23; however, section 580.520 provides that the property and interests in property of certain persons, listed in the revised "Appendix A" to the HTR, will remain blocked until further notice. The HTR were also amended by the addition of section 580.521 to permit the specific licensing of exports to Haiti of fuel and equipment for electric power generation, telecommunications materials, media and educational supplies, agricultural supplies, and construction and transportation supplies for humanitarian purposes. Section 580.522 was added to authorize the case-by-case licensing of charter flights between the United States and Haiti for use by humanitarian relief agencies to transport needed personnel and supplies, or for journalists covering events in Haiti. The HTR were also amended to provide, in new section 580.523, a general license authorizing the export to Haiti from the United States of equipment needed for reporting and broadcasting from Haiti and for documentary film making in Haiti, provided that such equipment is removed from Haiti when the reporting, broadcasting, or filming has been completed.

Each of the new sections added to the HTR provides that no transaction authorized thereunder may result in a payment or transfer to, from or through a person listed in the revised "Appendix A" to the HTR. In the revised "Appendix A" are set forth, in section I, the names of individuals who, until further notice, will remain "Blocked Individuals of Haiti," and in section II, entities of the *de facto* regime in Haiti whose assets will remain blocked.

On September 29, I directed the Secretary of Transportation to issue the necessary directives to terminate the ban on regularly-scheduled air passenger service between the United States and Haiti that had been imposed on June 24.

The HTR will be further amended upon the return of President Aristide to Haiti to provide that, in accordance with U.N. Resolution 944 of September 29, 1994, on the day following his return, the U.S. sanctions imposed pursuant to U.N. Resolutions 841, 873, and 917 will be terminated. At that time, I will also direct the Secretary of Transportation to rescind the ban on all other air transportation (all cargo and charter) between the United States and Haiti that I imposed on May 7, 1994.

13. Humanitarian Shipments. Executive Order No. 12917 revoked an earlier exception to the export ban permitting the exportation to Haiti of "donated articles to relieve human suffering." A substantial amount of humanitarian aid, such as clothing or shoes, had previously been shipped to Haiti pursuant to this exception. The exception of donated foodstuffs was not affected. However, the Executive order provides an exemption from its trade prohibitions for the sale, supply, or exportation of certain basic commodities essential to humanitarian assistance programs serving Haiti's urban and rural poor, i.e., medicines and medical supplies and certain nutritional staples of the Haitian diet, as well as for informational materials. The FAC developed procedures to facilitate U.N. Sanctions Committee approval for humanitarian shipments to Haiti that do not fall within the narrowly-defined U.N. exemption categories. Specific authorizations have also been issued on a case-by-case basis for commercial deliveries to certain "blocked individuals of Haiti," in order to allow the continued supply in Haiti of essential foodstuffs, while retaining the ability to closely monitor such transactions. Food supplies and prices are being monitored for profiteering by Haitian food importers. Between issuance of Executive Order No. 12917 on May 21, and September 1, 1994, FAC issued 94 specific licenses for such humanitarian exports.

Humanitarian Services. Executive Order No. 12920 exempts from its financial prohibitions payments and transfers between the United States and Haiti in support of the conduct of activities in Haiti of NGOs engaged in the provision in Haiti of essential humanitarian assistance. The FAC immediately issued a specific license to the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), permitting it to continue uninterrupted its essential services in Haiti. Subsequently, based on recommendations by AID and the State Department, FAC developed a system of registration for NGOs engaged in relief efforts such as the delivery of food, medicine and medical supplies, as well as refugee and migration operations, to assure that approved payment orders are neither rejected nor blocked by U.S. banks in implementing the financial prohibitions of recent Executive orders. Since June 10, FAC has registered 156 NGOs, of which 16 have been issued specific licenses authorizing provision of their services in Haiti. One application has been denied. Others are under review by the Department of State and AID.

Air Transportation Services. Executive Order No. 12914, effective 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., May 8, 1994, banned arriving and departing flights and overflights stopping or originating in Haiti, except regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights. On June 10, an order was issued by the President to the Secretary of Transportation that terminated, effective June 24, 1994, regularly scheduled air service between the United States and Haiti by U.S. and Haitian carriers.

Specific licenses have been issued to authorize air ambulance services for medical evacuation flights to and from Haiti. Licenses have also been issued to authorize certain cargo flights for the delivery of humanitarian shipments, including food and medicine, by registered NGOs, as well as passenger service for NGO personnel and a congressional delegation wishing to assist in food distribution. The FAC also has licensed a U.S. air carrier to continue paying its Haitian employees in Port-au-Prince. In addition to providing support for the airline's Haitian employees and their families, the license aimed to position the airline to resume service speedily in the event of an emergency or when sanctions were lifted. Effective on the date of the rescission of the June 10, 1994, unilateral ban on scheduled air service between the United States and Haiti, carriers are authorized to resume such in coordination with the commander of the Multinational Force who controls the Haitian airports.

More than 35 requests have been received from news organizations for specific licenses to charter flights to Haiti in connection with newsgathering activities, ranging from personnel rotation and equipment transportation to proposals from nationally known television anchors to conduct interviews. Licensees include major U.S. and foreign networks.

Blocked Haitian-Owned Vessels. Several dozen Haitian-owned vessels in the United States were blocked by Executive Order No. 12922 on June 21, 1994. Nearly all such vessels were old, small-capacity vessels (many wood-hulled) that formerly loaded and discharged cargoes along the narrow Miami River. These vessels that had previously delivered the bulk of humanitarian assistance shipments to Haiti, were moored at the facilities of their U.S. agents and presented a serious hazard to navigation (particularly with the onset of the hurricane season), clogging the channel and occupying needed docking space. Most Haitian-owners were unable to finance the costs of a long-term lay-up. Some 170 crew members, who were confined to the vessels, were faced with diminishing provisions and maintenance supplies, and dependency upon donations from the local community.

Specific licenses have been issued to U.S. agents for the blocked vessels to authorize the provisioning, maintenance and repairs necessary to ensure seaworthiness to facilitate the lawful return of crew members to their home countries. No debits of U.S.-blocked funds were authorized by such licenses. The FAC has also issued licenses effectively unblocking the Haitian vessels by authorizing them to engage in trade transactions consistent with sanctions, particularly the carriage of authorized humanitarian supplies to Haiti. In some cases, where appropriate, the vessels were licensed to depart the United States but not return for the duration of the sanctions.

14. Following the issuance of the blocking order in Executive Order No. 12922 on June 21, more than 1,200 Haitian accounts were blocked totaling in excess of \$79.1 million as of August 30, 1994. This success was due, in part, to FAC notices about the new Executive orders posted to banks through the Federal Reserve, the New York Clearing House, the Council on International Banking and the International Banking Operations Association in Miami. Notices also were posted to other electronic bulletin boards such as the Federal Bulletin Board of the United States Government Printing Office and the Economic Bulletin Board of the Department of Commerce. These notices were passed on to family remittance forwarders by banking oversight authorities in New York and Florida. The FAC launched an aggressive compliance initiative to identify family remittance forwarders in the Miami area who route funds to Haiti. This review revealed that one of the largest companies in south Florida handling remittances to Haiti (previously valued at about \$500,000 per month) is owned and controlled by a Haitian national resident in Haiti. The company's accounts, with combined balances of more than \$1 million, were blocked and other enforcement actions involving them were undertaken.

15. Continued close coordination between FAC special agents and the U.S. Customs Service in Miami has resulted in the interception of substantial quantities of checks and currency transported from and to Haiti through the United States, as well as the seizure of merchandise valued at \$1.5 million. Numerous other enforcement matters are under active investigation.

During the reporting period, the multinational Maritime Interdiction Force (MIF), which contains elements of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard, continued to patrol offshore Haiti and to conduct ship boardings, inspections of cargoes bound for Haiti, identification of suspected violators and referrals for investigation. The MIF boardings resulted in numerous vessel diversions to non-Haitian ports after MIF boarding parties determined that cargo was not fully accessible for inspection or that vessels were attempting to enter Haiti with cargo prohibited by UNSC resolutions and U.S. sanctions. The FAC acted on MIF boarding reports by subsequently denying entry into the United States of several vessels that had attempted to violate the sanctions. With assumption of control of Haitian ports by the Multinational Force following its September 19 deployment to Haiti, enforcement of the maritime sanctions in the ports became possible. The MIF operations therefore were terminated on September 28, 1994.

16. Since my report of April 25, 1994, in consultation with the Department of State and other Federal agencies, FAC has issued General Notices No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, and No. 10, "Notification of Blocked Individuals and Blocked Entities of Haiti." The Notices (issued June 2, June 17, June 22 (two Notices), August 2, and September 14, 1994, respectively) identify a total of 372 additional individuals and 94 companies and banks determined by the Department of the Treasury to be Blocked Individuals and Blocked Entities of Haiti. These are persons (1) who seized power illegally from the democratically-elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on September 30, 1991, or who have since the effective date of Executive Order No. 12775, acted or purported to act directly or indirectly on behalf of, or under the asserted authority of, such persons or of any agencies, instrumentalities or entities of the *de facto* regime in Haiti or any extra-constitutional successor thereto; (2) are the immediate family members of an individual who is (a) an officer of the Haitian military, including the police, (b) a major participant in the coup d'état in Haiti of 1991 or in the illegal governments since the coup d'état, (c) employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military, or (d) a Haitian national resident in Haiti; or persons subject to the blocking provisions of Executive Orders No. 12775, No. 12779, No. 12853, No. 12872, or No. 12914, or a Haitian citizen who is member of the immediate family of such person. United States persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions with these entities and individuals and with all officers of the Haitian military unless the transactions are licensed by FAC. All assets owned or controlled by these parties that are or come within the United States or that are or come within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked. United States persons are not prohibited, however, from paying funds owed to these entities or individuals into blocked Government of Haiti Account No. 021083909 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or, pursuant to specific licenses issued by FAC, into blocked accounts held in the names of the blocked parties in domestic U.S. financial institutions. Copies of General Notices No. 5 - No. 10 are attached for reference.

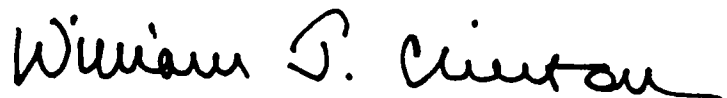
On August 18, 1994, in consultation with the Department of State and other Federal agencies, FAC identified three additional entities of Haiti, whose property and interests in property are now blocked pursuant to Executive Order No. 12922. On the same date, FAC removed the name of one individual from the list of Blocked Individuals of Haiti. These actions bring the total number of entities so blocked to 128 and the number of individuals to 916.

Since March 1994, FAC has collected 49 civil monetary penalties, totaling in excess of \$133,000 as of August 30, 1994. Penalties were imposed pursuant to FAC enforcement investigations, U.S. Customs Service referrals, and FAC compliance audits of reports required pursuant to specific licenses. The enforcement investigations dealt with violations of the HTR by vessels carrying unauthorized and nonexempt cargo to Haiti. The Customs Service referrals all involved import and export violations of the embargo. Compliance audits related to licenses issued to U.S. participants in Haiti's assembly sector.

17. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from April 4 through October 3, 1994, that are directly attributable to the authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Haiti are estimated at about \$3.7 million, most of which represent wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in FAC, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State, the U.S. Coast Guard and the Department of Commerce.

The combination over time of mediation among the Haitian parties and steadily intensified sanctions proved, in the end, ineffective in budging the Haitian military leaders from their stubborn and illegal hold on power. Only the imminent threat of force combined with determined diplomacy was in the end successful in making it possible to achieve our objectives and further our national interests regarding Haiti. With the return of Haiti's democratically-elected President near, it is my hope and expectation that those U.N. and unilateral sanctions that remain in effect, as detailed in this report, can soon be terminated, and that I will shortly have the privilege of sending to you my final report, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) on implementation of the national emergency regarding Haiti declared 3 years ago by the previous Administration in Executive Order No. 12775.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

7985



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

September 29, 1994

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, you are required every six months to submit a report to the Congress concerning the Haitian emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12775 on October 4, 1991.

In addition, under the National Emergencies Act, you are required to report to Congress during each six-month interval of a declared national emergency the total expenditures incurred during that interval by the United States Government which are directly attributable to the exercise of the powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of emergency.

Enclosed is a proposed report covering events under the Haitian emergency declaration since the last report, which was dated April 25, 1994. The proposed report indicates that it is a combined report submitted pursuant to each of the foregoing statutes. The report is not a report on all actions with respect to Haiti, but discusses only those Administration actions and expenses since the last report which are directly related to the national emergency with respect to Haiti declared in Executive Order No. 12775, as implemented pursuant to that order and Executive Orders No. 12779, No. 12853, No. 12872, No. 12914, No. 12917, No. 12920, and No. 12922. The current report is due to Congress October 3, 1994.

I recommend that you sign and transmit the proposed report to the Congress. The report has been reviewed and approved by the Department of State.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Bentsen
Lloyd Bentsen

Enclosure

10/12/14

OK for

Signature

Per TODD Stern

Seemgner

—

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 13, 1994

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

October 13, 1994

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

1. In December 1990, the Haitian people elected Jean-Bertrand Aristide as their President by an overwhelming margin in a free and fair election. The United States praised Haiti's success in peacefully implementing its democratic constitutional system and provided significant political and economic support to the new government. The Haitian military abruptly interrupted the consolidation of Haiti's new democracy when, in September 1991, it illegally and violently ousted President Aristide from office and drove him into exile.

2. The United States, on its own and together with the Organization of American States (OAS), immediately imposed sanctions against the illegal regime. The United States also actively supported the efforts of the OAS and the United Nations to restore democracy to Haiti and to bring about President Aristide's return by facilitating negotiations between the Haitian parties. The United States and the international community also offered material assistance within the context of an eventual negotiated settlement of the Haitian crisis to support the return to democracy, build constitutional structures, and foster economic well-being.

As a result of continuing military intransigence in the face of these efforts and of worsening human rights abuses in Haiti, the conclusion was reached that no political settlement of the Haitian crisis was possible as long as the three principal military leaders remained in power. Therefore, beginning in early May 1994, a series of steps were taken to intensify the pressure of sanctions on the military leaders and their associates in order to bring the three leaders to step down. With U.S. leadership, the U.N. Security Council on May 6, 1994, enacted Resolution 917, imposing comprehensive trade sanctions and other measures on Haiti. This was followed by a succession of unilateral United States sanctions -- banning scheduled air service and financial transactions to or from Haiti or between Haiti and third countries through the United States and blocking the assets in the United States or under United States control of Haitians resident in Haiti. Additionally, under authorities not related to the IEEPA, all visas that had been issued to Haitians at Port-au-Prince or Curacao before May 11, 1994, were revoked. Several other countries took similar actions.

The continued resistance of the illegal regime to the efforts of the international community also prompted the United States to augment embargo enforcement. The United States and other

more

(OVER)

countries entered into a cooperative endeavor with the Dominican Republic to monitor that country's enforcement of sanctions along its land border with Haiti and in its coastal waters.

As the reporting period progressed, it became apparent that the Haitian military leaders, even under the pressure of intense worldwide sanctions, were determined to cling to power and to block the restoration of democracy and return of President Aristide. Internal repression continued to worsen, exemplified by the expulsion in July of the U.N./OAS-sponsored International Civilian Mission (ICM) human rights observers. As a result of this deterioration and the threat it posed to peace and security in the region, the U.N. Security Council enacted Resolution 940 on July 31, 1994, authorizing the use of all necessary means to bring about the departure of the military leadership and the return of the legitimate authorities including President Aristide. In the succeeding weeks, the international community under U.S. leadership assembled a multinational coalition force to carry out this mandate.

On September 18, 1994, I directed the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to Haiti to remove the military leaders and restore democracy. However, I remained deeply committed to achieving our goals peacefully if possible. Therefore, on the previous day I had sent former President Jimmy Carter, Senator Sam Nunn and retired General Colin Powell to Haiti on a final diplomatic mission. The combination of an imminent military operation and determined diplomacy led to an agreement on September 18, that portends the early achievement of our and the international community's goals in Haiti. The military leaders have relinquished power and the legitimate authorities will be restored by October 15 at the latest. As a result of the agreement reached in Port-au-Prince on September 18 U.S. forces in the vanguard of the multinational coalition force drawn from 26 countries began a peaceful deployment to Haiti on September 19.

In a spirit of reconciliation and reconstruction, President Aristide called on September 25 for the immediate easing of sanctions to further the mission of the coalition forces and begin without delay the work of rebuilding. In response to this request, on September 26, in an address before the United Nations General Assembly, I announced my intention to suspend all unilateral sanctions against Haiti except those that affect the military leaders and their immediate supporters and families. I also directed that steps be taken in accordance with Resolutions 917 and 940 to permit supplies and services to flow to Haiti to restore health care, water and electrical services, provide construction materials for humanitarian programs, and allow the shipment of communications, agricultural, and educational materials.

Regulations to accomplish those objectives were published in the Federal Register on October 5. In addition, the U.N. Security Council on September 29 enacted Resolution 944 directing that all U.N. sanctions be terminated the day after President Aristide returns to Haiti. Finally, the national emergency with respect to Haiti was extended on September 30, 1994, to allow the continued enforcement of those sanctions that are to remain in force until the restoration of democracy to Haiti is completed as will be signified by President Aristide's return to his country.

3. This report is submitted to the Congress pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c). It is not a report on all U.S. activities with respect to Haiti, but discusses only

more

those Administration actions and expenses since my last report (April 25, 1994), that are directly related to the national emergency with respect to Haiti declared in Executive Order No. 12775, as implemented pursuant to that order and Executive Orders Nos. 12779, 12853, 12872, 12914, 12917, 12920, and 12922.

4. Economic sanctions against the *de facto* regime in Haiti were first imposed in October 1991. On October 4, 1991, in Executive Order No. 12775, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by events that had occurred in Haiti to disrupt the legitimate exercise of power by the democratically-elected government of that country (56 *Fed. Reg.* 50641). In that order, the President ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Haiti (including the Banque de la Republique d'Haiti) then or thereafter located in the United States or within the possession or control of a U.S. person, including its overseas branches. The Executive order also prohibited any direct or indirect payments or transfers to the *de facto* regime in Haiti of funds or other financial or investment assets or credits by any U.S. person, including its overseas branches, or by any entity organized under the laws of Haiti and owned or controlled by a U.S. person.

Subsequently, on October 28, 1991, President Bush issued Executive Order No. 12779, adding trade sanctions against Haiti to the sanctions imposed on October 4 (56 *Fed. Reg.* 55975). This order prohibited exportation from the United States of goods, technology, and services and importation into the United States of Haitian-origin goods and services, after November 5, 1991, with certain limited exceptions. The order exempted trade in publications and other informational materials from the import, export, and payment prohibitions and permitted the exportation to Haiti of donations to relieve human suffering as well as commercial sales of five food commodities: rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour and cooking oil. In order to permit the return to the United States of goods being prepared for U.S. customers by Haiti's substantial "assembly sector," the order also permitted, through December 5, 1991, the importation into the United States of goods assembled or processed in Haiti that contained parts or materials previously exported to Haiti from the United States. On February 5, 1992, it was announced that specific licenses could be applied for on a case-by-case basis by U.S. persons wishing to resume a pre-embargo import/export relationship with the assembly sector in Haiti.

5. On June 30, 1993, I issued Executive Order No. 12853 that expanded the blocking of assets of the *de facto* regime to include assets of Haitian nationals identified by the Secretary of the Treasury as providing substantial financial or material contributions to the regime, or doing substantial business with the regime. That Executive order also implemented U.N. Security Council Resolution (UNSC Resolution) 841 of June 16, 1993, by prohibiting the sale or supply by U.S. persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of petroleum or petroleum products or arms and related materials of all types to any person or entity in Haiti, or for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, or promoting or calculated to promote such sale or supply. Carriage of such goods to Haiti on U.S.-registered vessels was prohibited, as was any transaction for the evasion or avoidance of, or attempt to evade or avoid, any prohibition in the order.

more

(OVER)

6. As reported earlier, apparent steady progress toward achieving the firm goal of restoring democracy in Haiti permitted the United States and the world community to suspend economic sanctions against Haiti in August 1993. With strong support from the United States, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 861 on August 27, 1993, suspending the petroleum, arms, and financial sanctions imposed under UNSC Resolution 841. On the same day, the Secretary General of the OAS announced that the OAS was urging member states to suspend their trade embargoes. In concert with these U.N. and OAS actions, U.S. trade and financial restrictions against Haiti were suspended, effective at 9:35 a.m. e.d.t., on August 31, 1993.

Our work to reach a solution to the Haitian crisis through the Governors Island Agreement was seriously threatened by accelerating violence in Haiti sponsored or tolerated by the *de facto* regime. The violence culminated on October 11, 1993, with the obstruction by armed "attachés" supported by the Haitian military and police of the deployment of U.S. military trainers and engineers sent to Haiti as part of the United Nations Mission in Haiti. The Haitian military's decision to dishonor its commitments made in the Governors Island Agreement was apparent. On October 13, 1993, the U.N. Security Council issued Resolution 873, which terminated the suspension of sanctions effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., October 18, 1993.

As a result, effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., October 18, 1993, the Department of the Treasury revoked the suspension of those trade and financial sanctions that had been suspended, so that the full scope of prior prohibitions was reinstated (58 *Fed. Reg.* 54024, October 19, 1993). The reinstated sanctions in the Haitian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 580 (the HTR), prohibited most unlicensed trade with Haiti, and blocked the assets of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, and of the Government of Haiti. Restrictions on the entry into U.S. ports of vessels whose Haitian calls would violate U.S. or OAS sanctions had they been made by U.S. persons were also reinstated.

Also effective at 11:59 p.m., October 18, 1993, I issued Executive Order No. 12872 (58 *Fed. Reg.* 54029), authorizing the Department of the Treasury to block assets of persons who have: (1) contributed to the obstruction of UNSC Resolutions 841 and 873, the Governors Island Agreement, or the activities of the U.N. Mission in Haiti; (2) perpetuated or contributed to the violence in Haiti; or (3) materially or financially supported either the obstruction or the violence referred to above. This authority was in addition to the blocking authority provided for in the original sanctions and in Executive Order No. 12853 of June 30, 1993, and ensured adequate authority to reach assets subject to U.S. jurisdiction of military and police officials, civilian "attachés" and their financial patrons meeting these criteria. A list of 41 such individuals was published on November 1, 1993, by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury (FAC) (58 *Fed. Reg.* 58480).

On October 18, 1993, I ordered the deployment of six U.S. Navy vessels off Haiti's shores. To improve compliance with the ban on petroleum and munitions shipments to Haiti contained in UNSC Resolutions 841 and 873, the United States succeeded in securing the passage of UNSC Resolution 875. UNSC Resolution 875 called upon the United Nations Member States, acting with national or through regional agencies or arrangements, to halt inbound maritime shipping for Haiti in order to inspect and verify that the Haiti-bound cargo does not contain UNSC prohibited petroleum or arms. A multinational Maritime Interdiction Force, including elements of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard, was established.

more

7. The declaration of the national emergency on October 4, 1991, was made pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. The emergency declaration was reported to the Congress on October 4, 1991, pursuant to section 204(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)). The additional sanctions set forth in Executive Orders Nos. 12779, 12853, and 12872 were imposed pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the statutes cited above, as well as the United Nations Participation Act, 22 U.S.C. 287c, and represent the response by the United States to the U. N. Security Council and OAS directives and recommendations discussed above.

8. Since my report of April 25, 1994, in order to implement UNSC Resolution 917 of May 6, and to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, I issued Executive Order No. 12914, dated May 7, 1994. Effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., on May 8, 1994, the order blocks all funds and financial resources of three categories of individuals that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches. These groups include (a) all officers of the Haitian military, including the police, and their immediate families; (b) the major participants in the coup d'état in Haiti of 1991 and in the illegal governments since the coup d'état and their immediate families; and (c) those employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military, and their immediate families. The Executive order also bans arriving and departing flights, and overflights stopping or originating in Haiti, except regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights. A copy of E.O. No. 12914 (59 Fed. Reg. 24339, May 10, 1994), is attached for reference.

9. Subsequently, on May 21, 1994, in implementation of UNSC Resolution 917 of May 6, and in order to further strengthen sanctions in response to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, I issued Executive Order No. 12917. Effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., on May 21, 1994, the order prohibits (1) the importation into the United States of any goods originating in Haiti or services performed in Haiti, that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994, or any activity by any U.S. persons or in the United States that promotes, or is intended to promote, such importation; (2) any activity by U.S. persons or in the United States that promotes the exportation or transshipment of any goods originating in Haiti that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994; (3) any dealing by U.S. persons or in the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods originating in Haiti that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994; and (4) the sale, supply, or exportation by U.S. persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods, regardless of origin, to Haiti, or for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, or any activity by U.S. persons or in the United States that promotes such sale, supply, or exportation.

Exemptions from the foregoing prohibitions include: (1) informational materials, such as books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information; (2) the sale, supply, or exportation of medicines and medical supplies, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and rice, beans, sugar, wheat

more

(OVER)

flour, cooking oil, corn, corn flour, milk and edible tallow, provided that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or entity of Haiti is a direct or indirect party to the transaction; and (3) transactions specifically licensed or otherwise authorized by FAC. A copy of E.O. No. 12917 (59 Fed. Reg. 26925, May 24, 1994), is attached for reference.

10. Again, on June 10, 1994, in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, I issued Executive Order No. 12920. Effective at 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., on June 10, 1994, the order prohibits, first, any payment or transfer of funds or other financial or investment assets or credits to Haiti from or through the United States, or to or through the United States from Haiti, with the following exceptions: (1) payments and transfers for the conduct of activities in Haiti of the United States Government, the United Nations, the OAS, or foreign diplomatic missions; (2) payments and transfers between the United States and Haiti for the conduct of activities in Haiti of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in the provision in Haiti of essential humanitarian assistance as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury; (3) payments and transfers from a U.S. person to any close relative of the remitter or of the remitter's spouse who is resident in Haiti, provided that such payments do not exceed \$50.00 per month to any one household, and that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or entity of Haiti is a beneficiary of the remittance; (4) reasonable amounts of funds carried by travelers to or from Haiti to cover their travel-related expenses; and (5) payments and transfers incidental to shipments to Haiti of food, medicine, medical supplies, and informational materials exempt from the export prohibitions of this order. The order also prohibits the sale, supply, or exportation by U.S. persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods, technology, or services, regardless of origin, to Haiti, or for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, or any activity by U.S. persons in the United States that promotes such sale, supply, or exportation. Exportations of the following types are exempt from the foregoing provision: (1) informational materials, such as books and other publications needed for the free flow of information; (2) medicines and medical supplies, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour, cooking oil, corn, corn flour, milk, and edible tallow, provided that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or entity of Haiti is a direct or indirect party to the transaction; and (3) donations of food, medicine, and medical supplies intended to relieve human suffering. A copy of E.O. No. 12920 (59 Fed. Reg. 30501, June 14, 1994), is attached for reference.

11. Once again, on June 21, 1994, in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti, I issued Executive Order No. 12922. Effective at 10:09 p.m. e.d.t., on June 21, 1994, the order blocks all property and interests in property that are or come within the United States or within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches, of (1) any Haitian national resident in Haiti; or (2) any other person subject to the blocking provisions of Executive Orders Nos. 12775, 12779, 12853, 12872, or 12914 and Haitian citizens who are members of the immediate family of any such person, as identified by the

more

Secretary of the Treasury. This provision does not apply to property of nongovernmental organizations engaged in the provision of essential humanitarian assistance in Haiti or in the conduct of refugee and migration operations in Haiti, as identified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Payments and transfers previously authorized by Executive Order No. 12920, of June 10, 1994, may continue to be made in a manner directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. A copy of Executive Order No. 12922 (59 *Fed. Reg.* 32645, June 23, 1994), is attached for reference.

12. A policy statement, effective January 31, 1994 (59 *Fed. Reg.* 8134, February 18, 1994), was published to extend until March 31, 1994, the expiration date for all current assembly sector licenses issued by FAC pursuant to the HTR, and a second policy notice, effective March 29, 1994, was published on April 1, 1994 (59 *Fed. Reg.* 15342), extending these licenses through May 31, 1994. These licenses provided an exception to the comprehensive U.S. trade embargo on Haiti under which the "assembly sector" continued to receive parts and supplies from, and supply finished products to, persons in the United States.

Assembly sector trade with the United States accounted for a significant portion of Haiti's imports, and a substantial majority of its exports, prior to the institution of the OAS-requested embargo in November 1991. Although initially suspended due to the embargo, assembly sector imports from and exports to the United States were allowed to resume on a case-by-case basis beginning in February 1992 in order to keep poorer segments of the Haitian population employed and to reduce their incentive to attempt illegal and dangerous migration by sea to the United States and other countries. However, the continuing uncertainties of the Haitian situation led to a sharp decline in assembly sector activity, with such employment estimated by the spring of 1994 to be no more than 10 percent of pre-embargo levels.

As noted above and as mandated by UNSC Resolution 917, Executive Order No. 12917 further restricted imports from and exports to Haiti after May 21, 1994. Consequently, all FAC licenses for importation into the United States from the Haitian assembly sector were withdrawn effective May 22, 1994. The FAC is continuing, in close coordination with the Department of State, to evaluate license applications from U.S. companies seeking to repatriate capital equipment, parts, and components previously exported for use in assembly sector activities.

Following the successful deployment to Haiti of U.S. forces serving as the vanguard of the multinational coalition force, and as promised in my September 26 address before the United Nations General Assembly, amendments to the HTR were published on October 5, 1994, suspending, effective 10:28 a.m. on October 5, 1994, the sanctions that the United States had imposed on Haiti unilaterally, with the exceptions noted below. Section 580.211 of the HTR, which was added to the HTR in June 1992 to deny entry into U.S. ports to vessels engaged in certain trade transactions with Haiti, was removed. A new section, 580.518, was added to license generally the export from the United States to Haiti of all food and food products.

Section 580.519 was added to the HTR to remove the prohibition (which I had imposed in Executive Order No. 12920 on June 14) on payments or transfers of funds or other financial or investment assets to Haiti from or through the United States, or to or through the United States from Haiti. Section 580.520 was added

more

(OVER)

to unblock the property and interests in the United States of Haitian nationals resident in Haiti, which I had blocked in Executive Order No. 12922 on June 23; however, section 580.520 provides that the property and interests in property of certain persons, listed in the revised "Appendix A" to the HTR, will remain blocked until further notice. The HTR were also amended by the addition of section 580.521 to permit the specific licensing of exports to Haiti of fuel and equipment for electric power generation, telecommunications materials, media and educational supplies, agricultural supplies, and construction and transportation supplies for humanitarian purposes. Section 580.522 was added to authorize the case-by-case licensing of charter flights between the United States and Haiti for use by humanitarian relief agencies to transport needed personnel and supplies, or for journalists covering events in Haiti. The HTR were also amended to provide, in new section 580.523, a general license authorizing the export to Haiti from the United States of equipment needed for reporting and broadcasting from Haiti and for documentary film making in Haiti, provided that such equipment is removed from Haiti when the reporting, broadcasting, or filming has been completed.

Each of the new sections added to the HTR provides that no transaction authorized thereunder may result in a payment or transfer to, from or through a person listed in the revised "Appendix A" to the HTR. In the revised "Appendix A" are set forth, in section I, the names of individuals who, until further notice, will remain "Blocked Individuals of Haiti," and in section II, entities of the de facto regime in Haiti whose assets will remain blocked.

On September 29, I directed the Secretary of Transportation to issue the necessary directives to terminate the ban on regularly-scheduled air passenger service between the United States and Haiti that had been imposed on June 24.

The HTR will be further amended upon the return of President Aristide to Haiti to provide that, in accordance with U.N. Resolution 944 of September 29, 1994, on the day following his return, the U.S. sanctions imposed pursuant to U.N. Resolutions 841, 873, and 917 will be terminated. At that time, I will also direct the Secretary of Transportation to rescind the ban on all other air transportation (all cargo and charter) between the United States and Haiti that I imposed on May 7, 1994.

13. Humanitarian Shipments. Executive Order No. 12917 revoked an earlier exception to the export ban permitting the exportation to Haiti of "donated articles to relieve human suffering." A substantial amount of humanitarian aid, such as clothing or shoes, had previously been shipped to Haiti pursuant to this exception. The exception of donated foodstuffs was not affected. However, the Executive order provides an exemption from its trade prohibitions for the sale, supply, or exportation of certain basic commodities essential to humanitarian assistance programs serving Haiti's urban and rural poor, i.e., medicines and medical supplies and certain nutritional staples of the Haitian diet, as well as for informational materials. The FAC developed procedures to facilitate U.N. Sanctions Committee approval for humanitarian shipments to Haiti that do not fall within the narrowly-defined U.N. exemption categories. Specific authorizations have also been issued on a case-by-case basis for commercial deliveries to certain "blocked individuals of Haiti," in order to allow the continued supply in Haiti of essential foodstuffs, while retaining the ability to closely monitor such transactions. Food supplies and prices

more

are being monitored for profiteering by Haitian food importers. Between issuance of Executive Order No. 12917 on May 21, and September 1, 1994, FAC issued 94 specific licenses for such humanitarian exports.

Humanitarian Services. Executive Order No. 12920 exempts from its financial prohibitions payments and transfers between the United States and Haiti in support of the conduct of activities in Haiti of NGOs engaged in the provision in Haiti of essential humanitarian assistance. The FAC immediately issued a specific license to the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), permitting it to continue uninterrupted its essential services in Haiti. Subsequently, based on recommendations by AID and the State Department, FAC developed a system of registration for NGOs engaged in relief efforts such as the delivery of food, medicine and medical supplies, as well as refugee and migration operations, to assure that approved payment orders are neither rejected nor blocked by U.S. banks in implementing the financial prohibitions of recent Executive orders. Since June 10, FAC has registered 156 NGOs, of which 16 have been issued specific licenses authorizing provision of their services in Haiti. One application has been denied. Others are under review by the Department of State and AID.

Air Transportation Services. Executive Order No. 12914, effective 11:59 p.m. e.d.t., May 8, 1994, banned arriving and departing flights and overflights stopping or originating in Haiti, except regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights. On June 10, an order was issued by the President to the Secretary of Transportation that terminated, effective June 24, 1994, regularly scheduled air service between the United States and Haiti by U.S. and Haitian carriers.

Specific licenses have been issued to authorize air ambulance services for medical evacuation flights to and from Haiti. Licenses have also been issued to authorize certain cargo flights for the delivery of humanitarian shipments, including food and medicine, by registered NGOs, as well as passenger service for NGO personnel and a congressional delegation wishing to assist in food distribution. The FAC also has licensed a U.S. air carrier to continue paying its Haitian employees in Port-au-Prince. In addition to providing support for the airline's Haitian employees and their families, the license aimed to position the airline to resume service speedily in the event of an emergency or when sanctions were lifted. Effective on the date of the rescission of the June 10, 1994, unilateral ban on scheduled air service between the United States and Haiti, carriers are authorized to resume such in coordination with the commander of the Multinational Force who controls the Haitian airports.

More than 35 requests have been received from news organizations for specific licenses to charter flights to Haiti in connection with newsgathering activities, ranging from personnel rotation and equipment transportation to proposals from nationally known television anchors to conduct interviews. Licensees include major U.S. and foreign networks.

Blocked Haitian-Owned Vessels. Several dozen Haitian-owned vessels in the United States were blocked by Executive Order No. 12922 on June 21, 1994. Nearly all such vessels were old, small-capacity vessels (many wood-hulled) that formerly loaded and discharged cargoes along the narrow Miami River. These vessels that had previously delivered the bulk of humanitarian assistance shipments to Haiti, were moored at the facilities of

more

(OVER)

their U.S. agents and presented a serious hazard to navigation (particularly with the onset of the hurricane season), clogging the channel and occupying needed docking space. Most Haitian-owners were unable to finance the costs of a long-term lay-up. Some 170 crew members, who were confined to the vessels, were faced with diminishing provisions and maintenance supplies, and dependency upon donations from the local community.

Specific licenses have been issued to U.S. agents for the blocked vessels to authorize the provisioning, maintenance and repairs necessary to ensure seaworthiness to facilitate the lawful return of crew members to their home countries. No debits of U.S.-blocked funds were authorized by such licenses. The FAC has also issued licenses effectively unblocking the Haitian vessels by authorizing them to engage in trade transactions consistent with sanctions, particularly the carriage of authorized humanitarian supplies to Haiti. In some cases, where appropriate, the vessels were licensed to depart the United States but not return for the duration of the sanctions.

14. Following the issuance of the blocking order in Executive Order No. 12922 on June 21, more than 1,200 Haitian accounts were blocked totaling in excess of \$79.1 million as of August 30, 1994. This success was due, in part, to FAC notices about the new Executive orders posted to banks through the Federal Reserve, the New York Clearing House, the Council on International Banking and the International Banking Operations Association in Miami. Notices also were posted to other electronic bulletin boards such as the Federal Bulletin Board of the United States Government Printing Office and the Economic Bulletin Board of the Department of Commerce. These notices were passed on to family remittance forwarders by banking oversight authorities in New York and Florida. The FAC launched an aggressive compliance initiative to identify family remittance forwarders in the Miami area who route funds to Haiti. This review revealed that one of the largest companies in south Florida handling remittances to Haiti (previously valued at about \$500,000 per month) is owned and controlled by a Haitian national resident in Haiti. The company's accounts, with combined balances of more than \$1 million, were blocked and other enforcement actions involving them were undertaken.

15. Continued close coordination between FAC special agents and the U.S. Customs Service in Miami has resulted in the interception of substantial quantities of checks and currency transported from and to Haiti through the United States, as well as the seizure of merchandise valued at \$1.5 million. Numerous other enforcement matters are under active investigation.

During the reporting period, the multinational Maritime Interdiction Force (MIF), which contains elements of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard, continued to patrol offshore Haiti and to conduct ship boardings, inspections of cargoes bound for Haiti, identification of suspected violators and referrals for investigation. The MIF boardings resulted in numerous vessel diversions to non-Haitian ports after MIF boarding parties determined that cargo was not fully accessible for inspection or that vessels were attempting to enter Haiti with cargo prohibited by UNSC resolutions and U.S. sanctions. The FAC acted on MIF boarding reports by subsequently denying entry into the United States of several vessels that had attempted to violate the sanctions. With assumption of control of Haitian ports by the Multinational Force following its September 19 deployment to Haiti, enforcement of the maritime sanctions in the ports became possible. The MIF operations therefore were terminated on September 28, 1994.

more

16. Since my report of April 25, 1994, in consultation with the Department of State and other Federal agencies, FAC has issued General Notices No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, and No. 10, "Notification of Blocked Individuals and Blocked Entities of Haiti." The Notices (issued June 2, June 17, June 22 (two Notices), August 2, and September 14, 1994, respectively) identify a total of 372 additional individuals and 94 companies and banks determined by the Department of the Treasury to be Blocked Individuals and Blocked Entities of Haiti. These are persons (1) who seized power illegally from the democratically-elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on September 30, 1991, or who have acted since the effective date of Executive Order No. 12775, acted or purported to act directly or indirectly on behalf of, or under the asserted authority of, such persons or of any agencies, instrumentalities or entities of the *de facto* regime in Haiti or any extra-constitutional successor thereto; (2) are the immediate family members of an individual who is (a) an officer of the Haitian military, including the police, (b) a major participant in the coup d'état in Haiti of 1991 or in the illegal governments since the coup d'état, (c) employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military, or (d) a Haitian national resident in Haiti; or persons subject to the blocking provisions of Executive Orders No. 12775, No. 12779, No. 12853, No. 12872, or No. 12914, or a Haitian citizen who is member of the immediate family of such person. United States persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions with these entities and individuals and with all officers of the Haitian military unless the transactions are licensed by FAC. All assets owned or controlled by these parties that are or come within the United States or that are or come within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked. United States persons are not prohibited, however, from paying funds owed to these entities or individuals into blocked Government of Haiti Account No. 021083909 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or, pursuant to specific licenses issued by FAC, into blocked accounts held in the names of the blocked parties in domestic U.S. financial institutions. Copies of General Notices No. 5 - No. 10 are attached for reference.

On August 18, 1994, in consultation with the Department of State and other Federal agencies, FAC identified three additional entities of Haiti, whose property and interests in property are now blocked pursuant to Executive Order No. 12922. On the same date, FAC removed the name of one individual from the list of Blocked Individuals of Haiti. These actions bring the total number of entities so blocked to 128 and the number of individuals to 916.

Since March 1994, FAC has collected 49 civil monetary penalties, totaling in excess of \$133,000 as of August 30, 1994. Penalties were imposed pursuant to FAC enforcement investigations, U.S. Customs Service referrals, and FAC compliance audits of reports required pursuant to specific licenses. The enforcement investigations dealt with violations of the HTR by vessels carrying unauthorized and nonexempt cargo to Haiti. The Customs Service referrals all involved import and export violations of the embargo. Compliance audits related to licenses issued to U.S. participants in Haiti's assembly sector.

17. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from April 4 through October 3, 1994, that are directly attributable to the authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Haiti are estimated at about \$3.7 million, most of which represent wage

more

(OVER)

and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in FAC, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State, the U.S. Coast Guard and the Department of Commerce.

The combination over time of mediation among the Haitian parties and steadily intensified sanctions proved, in the end, ineffective in budging the Haitian military leaders from their stubborn and illegal hold on power. Only the imminent threat of force combined with determined diplomacy was in the end successful in making it possible to achieve our objectives and further our national interests regarding Haiti. With the return of Haiti's democratically-elected President near, it is my hope and expectation that those U.N. and unilateral sanctions that remain in effect, as detailed in this report, can soon be terminated, and that I will shortly have the privilege of sending to you my final report, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) on implementation of the national emergency regarding Haiti declared 3 years ago by the previous Administration in Executive Order No. 12775.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE CLERK
TRACKING SHEET FOR PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

TITLE: Haiti, 6-month rept. on the Nat'l. Emergency
WJ.

TYPE DOCUMENT:

PROCLAMATION

LETTER(S) *Sol & Pos.*

*EXECUTIVE ORDER

MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS/SENATE

*MEMORANDUM

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

DECISION MEMORANDUM

SIGNING STATEMENT

DETERMINATION (numbered)

TREATY/CONVENTION/AGREEMENT, etc.

OTHER:

RECEIVED: (Advance: 1 / 194 Time: a.m./p.m.)
In final: 10/10/194 Time: 3:45 a.m./p.m.

SENT TO CORRESPONDENCE FOR TYPING IN FINAL:

(Advance: 1 / 194 Time: a.m./p.m.)
In final: 10/11/194 Time: noon a.m./p.m.

TO JOHN PODESTA'S OFFICE:

(For staffing: 1 / 194 Time: a.m./p.m.)
In final: 10/11/194 Time: 6:40 a.m./p.m.

INFO, INCLUDING STENCIL AND DISC, TO PRESS OFFICE:

Date: 10/13/194 Time: 12:06 a.m./p.m.
POSTED: 1 / 194 Time: a.m./p.m.

NOTIFICATIONS:

(initials)	<p>*Copies of all signed EOs or Memos to W.H. Counsel, 2d Floor, West Wing NSC, when appropriate -- Desk Officer; W.H. Situation Room -- x2585.</p>
<u>Procyon</u> 12:05p	
(Person/time)	
(Person/time)	(Other)
(Person/time)	(Other)

OTHER INFORMATION:

10-11-94 (10:20A)

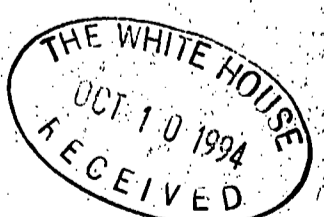
NSC case officer: Larry Rossi

x 69369

getting disk of text for coverage

x 69361

Per Clerk, go 10-13-94



Bill picked up from box at 3:45 -- no one in typing to start with.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ORM OPTICAL DISK NETWORK

ID# 082135SS

Hardcopy pages are in poor condition (too light or too dark).

Remainder of case not scanned.

Oversize attachment not scanned.

Report not scanned.

Enclosure(s) not scanned.

Proclamation not scanned.

Incoming letter(s) not scanned.

Proposal not scanned.

Statement not scanned.

Duplicate letters attached - not scanned.

Only table of contents scanned.

No incoming letter attached.

Only tracking sheet scanned.

Photo(s) not scanned.

Bill not scanned.

Resolution not scanned.

Attachments to Report not scanned

Comments:

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 12914 of May 7, 1994

Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Haiti

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, in view of United Nations Security Council Resolution 917 of May 6, 1994, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order No. 12775, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses, which may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any license or permit granted before the effective date of this order, all funds and financial resources of:

(a) all officers of the Haitian military, including the police, and their immediate families;

(b) the major participants in the coup d'état in Haiti of 1991 and in the illegal governments since the coup d'état, and their immediate families; and

(c) those employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military, and their immediate families; that are or hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked.

Sec. 2. The following are prohibited, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any license or permit granted before the effective date of this order, except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, authorizations, or licenses that may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order: (a) the granting of permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly the territory of the United States, if the aircraft, as part of the same flight or as a continuation of that flight, is destined to land in or has taken off from the territory of Haiti, with the exception of regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights; (b) any transaction by any United States person that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order.

Sec. 3. The definitions contained in section 3 of Executive Order No. 12779 apply to the terms used in this order.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and the United Nations Participation Act, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate

ATTACHMENTS TO
Report NOT
Scanned

measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order, including suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the effective date of this order.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6.

(a) This order shall take effect at 11:59 p.m., eastern daylight time on May 8, 1994.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

William Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 7, 1994.

IFR Doc. 94-11547
Filed 5-9-94 12:21 pm
Billing code 3195-01-P

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 12917 of May 21, 1994

Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Haiti

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, in view of United Nations Security Council Resolution 917 of May 6, 1994, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order No. 12775, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The following are prohibited, except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses which may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any license or permit granted before the effective date of this order:

(a) The importation into the United States of any goods (other than informational materials, including books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information) originating in Haiti, or of any services performed in Haiti, that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994; or any activity by United States persons or in the United States that promotes or is intended to promote such importation;

(b) Any activity by United States persons or in the United States that promotes the exportation or transshipment of any goods (other than informational materials, such as books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information) originating in Haiti that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994;

(c) Any dealing by United States persons or in the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, in any goods (other than informational materials, such as books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information) originating in Haiti that are exported from Haiti after May 21, 1994;

(d) The sale, supply, or exportation by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods, regardless of origin, to Haiti, or for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, or any activity by United States persons or in the United States that promotes such sale, supply, or exportation, other than the sale, supply, or exportation of:

(i) informational materials, such as books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information; or

(ii) medicines and medical supplies, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour, cooking oil, corn, corn flour, milk, and edible tallow, provided that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or entity of Haiti is a direct or indirect party to the transaction; or

(e) Any transaction by United States persons that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this order, the definitions contained in section 3 of Executive Order No. 12779 apply to the terms used in this order.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and the United Nations Participation Act, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order, including suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the date of this order.

Sec. 4. Section 2(c) of Executive Order No. 12779 and section 4 of Executive Order No. 12853 are hereby revoked to the extent inconsistent with this order. The revocation shall apply only to actions taken after the effective date of this order, and shall not alter the applicability to any violation that occurred before the effective date of this order of any rule, regulation, order, license, or other form of administrative action taken pursuant to Executive Order No. 12779 or Executive Order No. 12853.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6.

(a) This order shall take effect at 11:59 p.m. eastern daylight time on May 21, 1994.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.



THE WHITE HOUSE.
May 21, 1994.

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Executive Order 12920 of June 10, 1994

The President

Prohibiting Certain Transactions With Respect to Haiti

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order No. 12775, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The following are prohibited, except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses which may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any license or permit granted before the effective date of this order: (a) Any payment or transfer of funds or other financial or investment assets or credits to Haiti from or through the United States, or to or through the United States from Haiti, except for:

(i) payments and transfers for the conduct of activities in Haiti of the United States Government, the United Nations, the Organization of American States, or foreign diplomatic missions;

(ii) payments and transfers between the United States and Haiti for the conduct of activities in Haiti of nongovernmental organizations engaged in the provision in Haiti of essential humanitarian assistance as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury;

(iii) payments and transfers from a United States person to any close relative of the remitter or of the remitter's spouse who is resident in Haiti, provided that such payments do not exceed \$50 per month to any one household, and that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or entity of Haiti is a beneficiary of the remittance;

(iv) reasonable amounts of funds carried by travelers to or from Haiti to cover their travel-related expense; and

(v) payments and transfers incidental to shipments to Haiti of food, medicine, medical supplies, and informational materials exempt from the export prohibitions of this order;

(b) The sale, supply, or exportation by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of any goods, technology, or services, regardless of origin, to Haiti, or for the purpose of any business carried on in or operated from Haiti, or any activity by United States persons or in the United States that promotes such sale, supply, or exportation, other than the sale, supply, or exportation of:

(i) informational materials, such as books and other publications, needed for the free flow of information; or

(ii) medicines and medical supplies, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour, cooking oil, corn, corn flour, milk, and edible tallow, provided that neither the *de facto* regime in Haiti nor any person designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a blocked individual or entity of Haiti is a direct or indirect party to the transaction; or

(iii) donations of food, medicine, and medical supplies intended to relieve human suffering; and

(c) Any transaction by United States persons that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this order, the definitions contained in section 3 of Executive Order No. 12779 apply to the terms used in this order.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and the United Nations Participation Act, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order, including suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the effective date of this order.

Sec. 4. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 5. (a) This order shall take effect at 11:59 a.m., eastern daylight time on June 10, 1994.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

William Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 10, 1994.

IFR Doc. 94-14642
Filed 6-10-94, 2:00 pm
Billing code 3195-01-P

Editorial note: For the President's remarks on these sanctions and his message and memorandum to the Congress on Haiti, see volume 30, issue 23 of the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*.

Presidential Documents

Executive Order 12922 of June 21, 1994

Blocking Property of Certain Haitian Nationals

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to take additional steps with respect to the actions and policies of the *de facto* regime in Haiti and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order No. 12775, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, all property and interests in property of:

(a) any Haitian national resident in Haiti; or

(b) any other person subject to the blocking provisions of Executive Order Nos. 12775, 12779, 12853, 12872, or 12914 and Haitian citizens who are members of the immediate family of any such person, as identified by the Secretary of the Treasury;

that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are blocked. This section shall not apply to property of nongovernmental organizations engaged in the provision of essential humanitarian assistance in Haiti or in the conduct of refugee and migration operations in Haiti, as identified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Payments and transfers previously authorized by Executive Order No. 12920 of June 10, 1994, may continue to be made in a manner directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. Any transaction by a United States person that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) The term "Haitian national" means a citizen of Haiti or an entity organized under the laws of Haiti.

(b) The definitions contained in section 3 of Executive Order No. 12779 apply to the terms used in this order.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and the United Nations Participation Act, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order, including suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the effective date of this order.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6.

(a) This order shall take effect at 10:09 p.m., eastern daylight time on June 21, 1994.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

William Clinton

10:09 p.m.
6-21-94

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 21, 1994.

JFR Doc. 94-15498
Filed 6-22-94; 11:33 am
Billing code 3195-01-M

Editorial note: For the President's message to the Congress on these sanctions, see issue 24 of volume 30 of the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL
HAITIAN TRANSACTIONS REGULATIONS
31 C.F.R. Part 580

GENERAL NOTICE NO. 5

NOTIFICATION OF BLOCKED INDIVIDUALS
OF HAITI

General Notice No. 5 announces the names of 35 individuals who have been determined by the Treasury Department to be Blocked Individuals of Haiti. The persons identified on the attached list are included for one or more of the following reasons:

- A. They are persons who seized power illegally from the democratically elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on September 30, 1991, or who have, since the effective date of Executive Order 12775, acted or purported to act directly or indirectly on behalf of, or under the asserted authority of, such persons or of any agencies, instrumentalities or entities of the *de facto* regime in Haiti or any extra-constitutional successor thereto; or
- B. They are the immediate family members of an individual who is (1) an officer of the Haitian military, including the police, (2) a major participant in the coup d'état in Haiti of 1991 or in the illegal governments since the coup d'état, or (3) employed by or acting on behalf of the Haitian military.

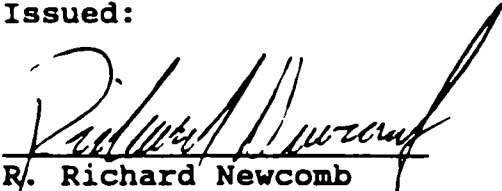
This action by the Office of Foreign Assets Control is made pursuant to the authority of Executive Order No. 12775 of October 4, 1991, Executive Order No. 12779 of October 28, 1991, Executive Order No. 12853 of June 30, 1993, Executive Order No. 12872 of October 18, 1993, Executive Order No. 12914 of May 7, 1994, Executive Order No. 12917 of May 21, 1994, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1702, section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, 22 U.S.C. § 287c, and sections 580.201 and 580.303 of the Haitian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 580.

U.S. persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions with these individuals and with all officers of the Haitian military, unless the transactions are licensed by the Office of Foreign Assets Control. All officers of the Haitian military are subject to the blocking and transactional prohibitions, which apply to all members of the *de facto* regime. Additionally, all assets, that are or come within the United States or that are or come within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches, owned or controlled by these individuals are blocked.

U.S. persons are not prohibited, however, from paying funds owed to these entities or individuals into blocked Government of Haiti Account No. 021083909 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or, pursuant to specific licenses issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, into blocked accounts held in the names of the blocked parties in domestic U.S. financial institutions.

WARNING: This list is not all-inclusive and will be updated from time to time. Unlicensed transactions with entities and individuals who fall within the definition of the *de facto* regime in Haiti found at section 580.303 of the Haitian Transactions Regulations or who are identified as Blocked Individuals of Haiti (58 Federal Register 58480, November 1, 1993; 59 Federal Register 16548, April 7, 1994; Haiti General Notice No. 4, April 4, 1994) are prohibited.

Issued:


R. Richard Newcomb
Director
Office of Foreign Assets Control

June 2, 1994
Date



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

**BLOCKED INDIVIDUALS
OF HAITI #5**

ATOURISTE, Antoine, Jr.; Son of Col. Antoine ATOURISTE; Haiti; DOB 12 Nov 76.

ATOURISTE, Vladimir Ahmed; Son of Col. Antoine ATOURISTE; Haiti; DOB 13 Aug 84.

BOISROND, Jean, Dr.; Minister (Ministre), **MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, a.k.a.. MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION, a.k.a. MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING, a.k.a. SANTÉ PUBLIQUE, a.k.a. MINISTERE DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE ET DE LA POPULATION;** Haiti; DOB 02 Dec 46.

CEDRAS, Christian; Son of LTG Raoul CEDRAS; Haiti; DOB 17 Sep 84.

CEDRAS, Michaëlle; Daughter of LTG Raoul CEDRAS; Haiti; DOB 28 Feb 80.

CEDRAS, Raoul Olivier; Son of LTG Raoul CEDRAS; Haiti; DOB 18 Aug 77.

CEDRAS, Yanick; Wife of LTG Raoul CEDRAS; Haiti; DOB 02 Jan 54.

CLERJEUNE, Adeline; Wife of Col. Leopold CLERJEUNE; Haiti; DOB 27 Jun 50.

CLERJEUNE, Christian; Son of Col. Leopold CLERJEUNE; Haiti; DOB 07 Dec 82.

CLERJEUNE, Sethi; Son of Col. Leopold CLERJEUNE; Haiti; DOB 25 Feb 81.

DAVID, Charles; Minister (Ministre), **MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WORSHIP;** Haiti; DOB 27 Mar 41.

DELSOIN, Jean Robert; Minister (Ministre), **MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY;** Port-au-Prince, Haiti; DOB 02 May 44.

DORELIEN, Didier Davis; Son of Col. Carl DORELIEN; Haiti; DOB 04 Dec 81.

DORELIEN, Giovanni Emmanuel; Son of Col. Carl DORELIEN; Haiti; DOB 23 Dec 80.

DORELIEN, Karl Steven; Son of Col. Carl DORELIEN; Haiti; DOB 14 Jul 79.

DORELIEN, Marie Carline; Wife of Col. Carl DORELIEN; Haiti; DOB 12 Dec 53.

DUPERVAL, Ana Siobhan; Daughter of Maj. Gen. Jean Claude DUPERVAL; Haiti; DOB 27 May 88.

DUPLAN, Rigaud; Minister (Ministre), MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE, a.k.a. MEF; Haiti; DOB 01 Aug 41.

FORD, Emmanuel; Minister (Ministre), MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND EXTERNAL COOPERATION, a.k.a. MINISTERE DE LA PLANIFICATION ET COOPERATION EXTERNELLE; Haiti; DOB 13 May 33.

JOANIS, Rachmany; Daughter of Capt. Jackson JOANIS; Haiti; DOB 15 Feb 86.

JONASSAINT, Emile; Illegal President; Haiti; DOB 20 May 13.

KERNIZAN, Jean Marc; Son of Maj. Marc KERNIZAN; Haiti; DOB 01 Jul 89.

KERNIZAN, Marie Claire; Wife of Maj. Marc KERNIZAN; Haiti; DOB 09 Oct 62.

KERNIZAN, Melissa; Daughter of Maj. Marc KERNIZAN; Haiti; DOB 09 Sep 86.

LOISEAU, Jenny; Daughter of Maj. Joel LOISEAU; Haiti; DOB 17 Dec 83.

LOISEAU, Ketly; Wife of Maj. Joel LOISEAU; Haiti; DOB 19 Apr 61.

POISSON, Bradley; Son of Col. Bernardin POISSON; Haiti; DOB 03 Nov 76.

POISSON, David; Son of Col. Bernardin POISSON; Haiti; DOB 20 Nov 85.

POISSON, Fabiola; Daughter of Col. Bernardin POISSON; Haiti; DOB 09 Nov 80.

POISSON, Ketia; Daughter of Col. Bernardin POISSON; Haiti; DOB 02 Mar 74.

POISSON, Marie Rose; Wife of Col. Bernardin POISSON; Haiti; DOB 07 Mar 50.

ROMAIN, Charles Poisset; Minister (Ministre), MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORTS, a.k.a. MENJS; Haiti; DOB 06 Nov 40.

ROMAIN, Frank (Francois), Jr.; Son of Franck ROMAIN; Haiti; DOB 11 Sep 62.

ROMAIN, Marie Rose; Wife of Franck ROMAIN; Haiti; DOB 01 Oct 39.

ROUSSEAU, Jacques; Minister (Ministre), MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, a.k.a. MINISTERE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS, TRANSPORT ET COMMUNICATIONS, a.k.a. MTPTC; Haiti; DOB 10 Nov 53.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL
HAITIAN TRANSACTIONS REGULATIONS
31 C.F.R. Part 580

GENERAL NOTICE NO. 6

NOTIFICATION OF BLOCKED INDIVIDUALS
OF HAITI

General Notice No. 6 announces the names of 12 individuals who have been determined by the Treasury Department to be Blocked Individuals of Haiti. The persons identified on the attached list are included for the following reason:

They are persons who seized power illegally from the democratically elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on September 30, 1991, or who have, since the effective date of Executive Order 12775, acted or purported to act directly or indirectly on behalf of, or under the asserted authority of, such persons or of any agencies, instrumentalities or entities of the *de facto* regime in Haiti or any extra-constitutional successor thereto.

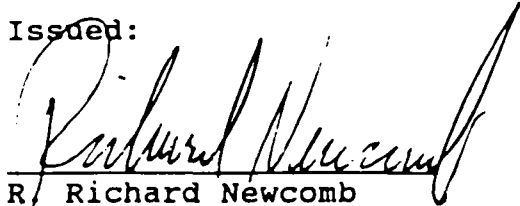
This action by the Office of Foreign Assets Control is made pursuant to the authority of Executive Order No. 12775 of October 4, 1991, Executive Order No. 12779 of October 28, 1991, Executive Order No. 12853 of June 30, 1993, Executive Order No. 12872 of October 18, 1993, Executive Order No. 12914 of May 7, 1994, Executive Order No. 12917 of May 21, 1994, Executive Order No. 12920 of June 10, 1994, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1702, section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, 22 U.S.C. § 287c, and sections 580.201 and 580.303 of the Haitian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 580.

U.S. persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions with these individuals, unless the transactions are licensed by the Office of Foreign Assets Control. Additionally, all assets, that are or come within the United States or that are or come within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches, owned or controlled by these individuals are blocked. U.S. persons are not prohibited, however, from paying funds owed to these individuals into blocked Government of Haiti Account No. 021083909 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or, pursuant to specific licenses issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, into blocked accounts held in the names of the blocked parties in domestic U.S. financial institutions.

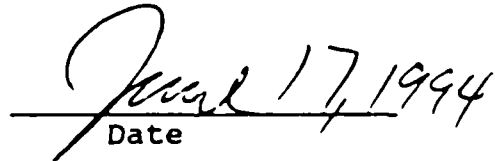
WARNING: This list is not all-inclusive and will be updated from time to time. Unlicensed transactions with entities and

individuals who fall within the definition of the *de facto* regime in Haiti found at section 580.303 of the Haitian Transactions Regulations or who are identified as Blocked Individuals of Haiti (58 Federal Register 58480, November 1, 1993; 59 Federal Register 16548, April 7, 1994; Haiti General Notice No. 4, April 4, 1994; Haiti General Notice No. 5, June 2, 1994) are prohibited.

Issued:



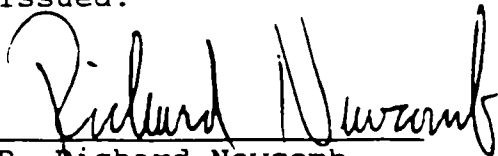
R. Richard Newcomb
Director
Office of Foreign Assets Control



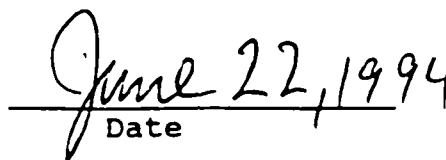
Date

Individuals of Haiti (58 Federal Register 58480, November 1, 1993; 59 Federal Register 16548, April 7, 1994; Haiti General Notice No. 4, April 4, 1994; Haiti General Notice No. 5, June 2, 1994; Haiti General Notice No. 6, June 17, 1994) are prohibited.

Issued:



R. Richard Newcomb
Director
Office of Foreign Assets Control



Date



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

**BLOCKED INDIVIDUALS
OF HAITI #6**

ANDRE, Amos; Senator of Haitian Parliament; Haiti; DOB 30 Mar 57.

BERTIN, Mireille Durocher; Legal Counsel to LTG Raoul CEDRAS; Rue Duncombe 31, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Passport No. 79-16252; DOB 20 Oct 59.

CADET, Ebrane; First Secretary of Executive Bureau of "January 18" Senate; Haiti; possible legal permanent resident of the United States; DOB 01 Jun 47.

GUILLAUME, Edouard Saint-Jean; Member of Chamber of Deputies of Haitian Parliament; Haiti; DOB 19 Feb 36.

JEAN-PIERRE, Arinks; Member of Chamber of Deputies of Haitian Parliament; Haiti; DOB 15 Sep 47.

LEONARD, Franck; Senator of Haitian Parliament; Haiti; DOB 06 Nov 25.

METELLUS, Smith; Senator of Haitian Parliament; Haiti; DOB 12 Nov 33.

MONDESIR, Brignol; Member of Chamber of Deputies of Haitian Parliament; Haiti; DOB 18 Nov 53.

NOAILLES, Joseph Willio; Minister (Ministre), MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL DEFENSE, a.k.a. MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR ET DÉFENSE NATIONALE; Haiti; DOB 04 Dec 36.

REYME, Emmanuel; Member of Chamber of Deputies of Haitian Parliament; Haiti; DOB 12 Jun 62.

ROUSSEAU, Yves; Senator of Haitian Parliament; Haiti; DOB 02 Oct 45.

SANSARICQ, Bernard; President of the illegal Senate Bureau; Haiti; possible legal permanent resident of the United States; DOB 17 May 44.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL
HAITIAN TRANSACTIONS REGULATIONS
31 C.F.R. Part 580

GENERAL NOTICE NO. 7

NOTIFICATION OF BLOCKED INDIVIDUALS
OF HAITI

General Notice No. 7 announces the names of two-hundred thirty-eight (238) individuals who have been determined by the Treasury Department to be Blocked Individuals of Haiti. The persons identified on the attached list are included pursuant to the Executive Order of June 21, 1994, blocking all property and interests in property of any Haitian national resident in Haiti or any other person subject to the blocking provisions of Executive Order No. 12775, 12779, 12853, 12872, or 12914 and Haitian citizens who are members of the immediate families of such persons, as identified by the Secretary of the Treasury.

This action by the Office of Foreign Assets Control is made pursuant to the authority of Executive Order No. 12775 of October 4, 1991, Executive Order No. 12779 of October 28, 1991, Executive Order No. 12853 of June 30, 1993, Executive Order No. 12872 of October 18, 1993, Executive Order No. 12914 of May 7, 1994, Executive Order No. 12917 of May 21, 1994, Executive Order No. 12920 of June 10, 1994, and the Executive Order of June 21, 1994, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1702, section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act, 22 U.S.C. § 287c, and sections 580.201 and 580.303 of the Haitian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 580.

U.S. persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions with these individuals, unless the transactions are licensed by the Office of Foreign Assets Control. Additionally, all assets, that are or come within the United States or that are or come within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches, owned or controlled by these individuals are blocked. U.S. persons are not prohibited, however, from paying funds owed to these individuals into blocked Government of Haiti Account No. 021083909 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or, pursuant to specific licenses issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, into blocked accounts held in the names of the blocked parties in domestic U.S. financial institutions.

WARNING: This list is not all-inclusive and may be updated from time to time. Unlicensed transactions with any Haitian citizen resident in Haiti or any entity organized under Haitian law, or with entities and individuals who fall within the definition of the *de facto* regime in Haiti found at section 580.303 of the Haitian Transactions Regulations, or who are identified as Blocked



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

**BLOCKED INDIVIDUALS
OF HAITI #7**

ACRA, Antoine; Montagne Noir, Imp. Halaire, Petion Ville, Haiti

ACRA, C. Francois; Delmas 50, No. 8, Port au Prince, Haiti

ACRA, Christine Marie Benedict; Delmas 50, No. 8, Port au Prince, Haiti

ACRA, Dajer Olivier; Montagne Noir, Imp. Halaire, Petion Ville, Haiti

ACRA, Madelaine Marthe (nee Louis); Rue 5, Pacot No. 11, Port au Prince, Haiti

ACRA, Marc Antoine; Montagne Noir, Imp. Halaire, Petion Ville, Haiti

ACRA, Marie Friedel; Delmas 33, Port au Prince, Haiti

ACRA, Marie Renee; Delmas 50, No. 8, Port au Prince, Haiti

ACRA, Marie Stephanie; Delmas 33, Port au Prince, Haiti

ACRA, Marie Vitiello; Montagne Noir, No. 28, Petion Ville, Haiti

ACRA, Maurice Ramon; Delmas 50, No. 8, Port au Prince, Haiti

ACRA, Mireille (nee Silvera); Montagne Noir, Imp. Halaire, Petion Ville, Haiti

ACRA, Nahomy; Montagne Noir, No. 28, Petion Ville, Haiti

ACRA, Nahoum; Montagne Noir, No. 28, Petion Ville, Haiti

ACRA, Norman; Montagne Noir, No. 28, Petion Ville, Haiti

ACRA, Robert; Montagne Noir, No. 25, Petion Ville, Haiti

ACRA, Roland; Rue 5, Pacot No. 11, Port au Prince, Haiti

ACRA, Sylvie Dominique; Delmas 50, No. 8, Port au Prince, Haiti

APAID, Andre; Rue St. Hughes No. 4, Turgeau, Haiti

APAID, Elizabeth (nee Bouchereau); Rue St. Hubert, No. 9, Turgeau, Haiti

ARMAND, Genevieve (nee Mangones); 176 Rue Du Centre, Port au Prince, Haiti

ARMAND, Genevieve Alienor; 176 Rue Du Centre, Port au Prince, Haiti

ARMAND, Gisele M. Krystel; 176 Rue Du Centre, Port au Prince, Haiti

ARMAND, Philippe Olivier; 176 Rue Du Centre, Port au Prince, Haiti

ARMAND, Philippe; 176 Rue Du Centre, Port au Prince, Haiti

ARMAND, Severine; 176 Rue Du Centre, Port au Prince, Haiti

ARMAND, Jacynthe (a.k.a. AUGUSTE, Jacynthe); 176 Rue Du Centre, Port au Prince, Haiti

BAILLY, Colette (nee Pressoir); Delmas 105 Village Marigones Frere, Petion Ville, Haiti

BAILLY, Gerard (also legal permanent resident of the United States); Delmas 95, Route Des Jacquet, Petion Ville, Haiti

BAILLY, Gladys Mercier (also legal permanent resident of the United States); Delmas 95, Route Des Jacquet, Petion Ville, Haiti

BAILLY, Jean-Marc (also legal permanent resident of the United States); Delmas 95, Route Des Jacquet, Petion Ville, Haiti

BAILLY, Raoul; Delmas 105 Village Marigones Frere, Petion Ville, Haiti

BAILLY, Reginald; Delmas 105 Village Marigones Frere, Petion Ville, Haiti

BALIN, Alix; Martissant E/25-27 Elyopolis, Port au Prince, Haiti

BEAULIEU, Charles; Laboule 10, No. 10, Port au Prince, Haiti

BEAUZILE, Eudes Fritzner; Thomassin 37, No. 1, Port au Prince, Haiti

BEAUZILE, Fritzner; Thomassin 37, No. 1, Port au Prince, Haiti

BELIZAIRE, Dejean; 5 Rue Assad, Turgeau, Haiti

BELIZAIRE, Nicole (also legal permanent resident of the United States); 5 Rue Assad, Turgeau, Port au Prince, Haiti

BIEN-AIME, Eda; No. 6 Ave. N. Prolongee, Imp. Trissaint Brave, Port au Prince, Haiti

BIEN-AIME, Edouard, Jr.; No. 6 Ave. N. Prolongee, Imp. Trissaint Brave, Port au Prince, Haiti

BIEN-AIME, Esther (nee Jeanniton); No. 6 Ave. N. Prolongee Imp. Trissaint Brave, Port au Prince, Haiti

BIEN-AIME, Etty; No. 6 Ave. N. Prolongee, Imp. Trissaint Brave, Port au Prince, Haiti

BIEN-AIME, Marc Edouard; Ave. N. Impasse T. Brave, No. 6, Port au Prince, Haiti

BIGIO, Gilbert; Montana No. 29, Imp. Dumain, Port au Prince, Haiti

BIGIO, Reuven Shalom; Montana No. 29, Imp. Dumain, Port au Prince, Haiti

BISSAINTHE, Gerard; 25 Ruye Capoi, Port au Prince, Haiti

BONNEFIL, Claudinette; Imp. Giraud No. 10, Bourdon, Port au Prince, Haiti

BONNEFIL, Jacques; 4 Rue Lambert, Petion Ville, Haiti

BONNEFIL, Reynold; Imp. Giraud No. 10, Bourdon, Port au Prince, Haiti

BOUZI, Jen Lionel; Delmas 75, No. 17, Port au Prince, Haiti

BOUZI, Rose Marie; Delmas 75, No. 17, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Anne Caroline; Rue Metreaux 14, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Carl Philip; Metreaux 14, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Carole; Rue Metreaux 5, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Clifford Harry; Rue Metreaux 5, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Clifford; Rue Metreaux, Bourdon No. 49, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Cornelia; Rue Metreaux 14, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Dora Letita; Rue Metreaux 3, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Fritz; Rue Metreaux 5, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Gregory; Rue Metreaux 3, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Monique Gardere; Rue Metreaux 3, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Oswald; Rue Matreaux No. 14, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Oswald; Rue Metreaux 14, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, Paulette; Rue Metreaux No. 49, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRANDT, William (also legal permanent resident of the United States); Rue Metreaux 3, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRUTUS, Gesner Andre; Rue 13-14 No. 62, Cap Haitien, Haiti

BRUTUS, Marie Laura; Delmas 40, National Shopping Center c/o Brutus Press Agency, Port au Prince, Haiti

BRUTUS, Patrick; Delmas 40, National Shopping Center c/o Brutus Press Agency, Port au Prince, Haiti

CARLSTROEM, Sonja; Rue Metreaux, Bourdon No. 49, Port au Prince, Haiti

CASSIS, Annie (nee Handal); Rue David 8, 107 Rue Du Quai, (P.O. Box

812) Pegueyville, Haiti

CASSIS, Gerard Elias, Jr.; Rue David 8, 107 Rue Du Quai, (P.O. Box 812) Pegueyville, Haiti

CASSIS, Gerard; Rue David 8, 107 Rue Du Quai, (P.O. Box 812) Pegueyville, Haiti

CASSIS, Miguel; 1 Rue Gabart, Petion Ville, Haiti

CEDRAS, Didier; Imp. Sambour 126, Port au Prince, Haiti

CHATEL, Jean Bordes; Delmas 105, Belvil 2, Lot 132, Port au Prince, Haiti

CHATEL, Jessica Panelope; Delmas 105, Belvil, Lot 132, Port au Prince, Haiti

CHEMALY, Jacob (aka Wilfred Lugdor); Petit Goave, Haiti

CHERON, Carl Frederic; 23 Desprez, Port au Prince, Haiti

CHERON, Marie Lourdes Magda; 23 Desprez, Port au Prince, Haiti

CHERON, Patricia Marie Anne; 23 Desprez, Port au Prince, Haiti

CINEAS, Alex; Delmas 31, Rue Coutard No. 7, Port au Prince, Haiti

DATUS, Milcent; Delmas 83, Rue Eucalyptus No. 2, Port au Prince, Haiti

DATUS, Ruthline Milcent; Delmas 83, Rue Eucalyptus No. 2, Port au Prince, Haiti

DEGRAFF, Claude Bernard; Rt. Pegueyville No. 1, Port au Prince, Haiti

DENIS, Beatrice; 87 Rue Emeric Montana, Port au Prince, Haiti

DENIS, Carl; No. 38, Rue Chavannes, Port au Prince, Haiti

DESROSIERS, Amos; 13 Rue Bonjolly Fontamara, Nos. 35 and 4, Port au Prince, Haiti

DOUYON, Chavannes; Rue Sylvio Cator, No. 3, Port au Prince, Haiti

DUFORT, Hubert; Montagne Noir No. 8, Port au Prince, Haiti

DUFORT, Jacques; Montagne Noir No. 8, Port au Prince, Haiti

DUVALCIN, Lionel; Thomassin 32, La Reserve; Port au Prince, Haiti

ELYZEE, Yonel; Route Jacquet No. 15, Delmas 95, Port au Prince, Haiti

ETIENNE, Eddy Vicles; Delmas 19 Rue Nina, No. 9-A, Port au Prince, Haiti

EWALD, Chantal (nee Hudicourt); Rue Mont-Joli, No. 9, Port au Prince,

Haiti

EWALD, Claude; Rue Mont-Joli, No. 9, Port au Prince, Haiti

EWALD, Edit Louise Valerie; Rue Mont-Joli, No. 9, Port au Prince, Haiti

EWALD, Sabrina Mie Joseph; Rue Mont-Joli, No. 9, Port au Prince, Haiti

FEVRY, Hantz-Valery; Delmas 61, No. 6, and Tomassain 37, Port au Prince, Haiti

FEVRY, Jean-Homere Olivier; Delmas 61, No. 6, and Tomassain 37, Port au Prince, Haiti

FEVRY, Osner, Jr.; Delmas 61, No. 6, and Tomassain 37, Port au Prince, Haiti

FEVRY, Osner; Delmas 61, No. 6, and Tomassain 37 Port au Prince, Haiti

FEVRY, Yannick; Delmas 61, No. 6, and Tomassain 37, Port au Prince, Haiti

FLAMBERT, Raymond; Av. Borno, No. 1, Petion Ville, Haiti

FOUCAND, Herve; Rue Marcadieu, Bourdon, Port au Prince, Haiti

GARDERE, Frantz; 31 Berthe (Angle Rue Gregoire and Chavannes), Petion Ville, Haiti

GEORGES, Albert; Montagne Noir, Imp. C. Georges, (Business address: Boulevard Jean Jacques Dessaline No. 67), Port au Prince, Haiti

GEORGES, Ann Marie; Montagne Noir, Imp. C. Georges, Port au Prince, Haiti

GOURDET, Claudette; Rue Wiener, Port au Prince, Haiti

HANDAL, Eddy; (Business address) Rue Magazin de L'Etat, No. 70, Port au Prince, Haiti

JEAN LOUIS, Greger; (also legal permanent resident of the United States) 13 Rue L. Denis, Delmas 17, Port au Prince, Haiti

JEAN-SIMON, Cassandra; Ruelle Jeremie, No. 14, Port au Prince, Haiti

JEAN-SIMON, Clodier; Ruelle Jeremie, No. 14, Port au Prince, Haiti

JEAN-SIMON, Gela; Ruelle Jeremie, No. 14, Port au Prince, Haiti

JEAN-SIMON, Louis Fredelin; Ruelle Jeremie, No. 14, Port au Prince, Haiti

JEAN-SIMON, Stevens Ricardo; Ruelle Jeremie, No. 14, Port au Prince, Haiti

JEAN-SIMON, Wisline; Ruelle Jeremie, No. 14, Port au Prince, Haiti

JEANTY, Vladimir; Pontamara 27, No. 51, Port au Prince, Haiti

JOSEPH, Monarque; Boulevard Dessalines, No. 645, Port au Prince, Haiti

KENN DE BALINTHAZY, Edwige (nee Fouchard); 41 Rue Borno, Petion Ville, Haiti

KHAWLY, Angele; Boutillier No. 8, Petion Ville, Haiti

KHAWLY, Gerald, Jr.; Boutillier No. 8, Petion Ville, Haiti

KHAWLY, Gerald; Boutillier No. 8, Petion Ville, Haiti

LA FLEUR, Berveile; Rue Champs de Mars, No. 29, Port au Prince, Haiti

LAFLEUR, Ancy; Rue Champs de Mars, No. 29, Port au Prince, Haiti

LAFLEUR, Jacques; Rue Champs de Mars, No. 29, Port au Prince, Haiti

LAINE, Saidel; 70 Rue A. Walter M. Hercule, Petion Ville, Haiti

LAMBERT, Jesila; Chemin Des Dalles, No. 39, Port au Prince, Haiti

LAMBERT, Joseph; Chemin Des Dalles, No. 39, Port au Prince, Haiti

LAMBERT, Samantha; Chemin Des Dalles, No. 39, Port au Prince, Haiti

LATORTUE, Francois; Impasse Guercy, Via Rue Rosa, Canape Vert, Haiti

MADSEN, Carl Frederich; Rue Pan Americaine, Petion Ville, Haiti

MADSEN, Einar; Mont Jolly, No. 5, Turgeau, Port au Prince, Haiti

MADSEN, Michael; Mont Jolly, No. 4, Turgeau, Port au Prince, Haiti

MADSEN, Patrick; Mont Jolly, Turgeau, Port au Prince, Haiti

MADSEN, Ronald; Mont Jolly, No. 10, Turgeau, Port au Prince, Haiti

MAYARD-PAUL, Constantin; 4 Rue E. Pierre, Pegueyville, Haiti

MAYARD-PAUL, Patricio Fidel Gregory; 4 Rue E. Pierre, Pegueyville, Haiti

MAYARD-PAUL, Thierry C.; 4 Rue E. Pierre, Pegueyville, Haiti

MAYARD-PAUL, Yvelaine (nee Pamply); 4 Rue E. Pierre, Pegueyville, Haiti

MAYARD-PAUL, Yvelaine Tamara Saskyah; Hotel IBO-LELE, Petion Ville, Haiti

METELLUS, Guylaine; No. 9 Bourdon, Bourdon, Port au Prince, Haiti

METELLUS, Sandy; No. 9 Bourdon, Bourdon, Port au Prince, Haiti

MEVS, Fritz, III; 24 Rue Armand Holly Debussey, Port au Prince, Haiti

MEVS, Fritz, Jr.; 24 Rue Armand Holly Debussey, Port au Prince, Haiti

MEVS, Fritz, Sr.; Mont Calvaire, 60 Rue Fritz Mevs, Port au Prince, Haiti

MEVS, Gregory Fritz; Mont Calvaire, 60 Rue Fritz Mevs, Port au Prince, Haiti

MEVS, Hughette Portes; Mont Calvaire, 60 Rue Fritz Mevs, Port au Prince, Haiti

MEVS, Marguerite Leonie (nee Vorbe); No. 7 Avenue La Martiniere, Port au Prince, Haiti

MEVS, Sybille Theard; 24 Rue Armand Holly Debussey, Port au Prince, Haiti

MEVS, Michele; 87 Rue Emeric Montana, Port au Prince, Haiti

MICHEL, Jacques; No. 80 Avenue Barranquilla, Jacmel, Haiti

MICHEL, Maud; No. 80 Avenue Barranquilla, Jacmel, Haiti

MICHEL, Oriol; Tecina Village, Cazeau, Port au Prince, Haiti

MOISE, Alexandra; Fontamara 47, No. 39, Port au Prince, Haiti

MOISE, Jean Felix; Fontamara 47, No. 39, Port au Prince, Haiti

MOISE, Michelande; Fontamara 47, No. 39, Port au Prince, Haiti

MOISE, Paris; Fontamara 47, No. 39, Port au Prince, Haiti

MOISE, Pierre Caulette; Fontamara 47, No. 39, Port au Prince, Haiti

MONCOEUR, Belinda; Delmas Rue Codada, Port au Prince, Haiti

MONCOEUR, Rita Frederic; Delmas Rue Codada, Port au Prince, Haiti

MONDESIR, James Allen; Waney 93, No. 492, Carrefour, Haiti

MONDESIR, Michaelle Amsterline; Waney 93, No. 492, Carrefour, Haiti

MONDESIR, Pknov Brignol; Waney 93, No. 492, Carrefour, Haiti

MOSCOSO, Carolie; Delmas 60, Rue Mercier-Laham, No. 22-A Port au Prince, Haiti

MOSCOSO, G. Nicolas; Delmas 60, Rue Mercier-Laham, No. 22-A, Port au Prince, Haiti

MOSCOSO, Gerard Robert; Delmas 60, Rue Mercier-Laham, No. 22-A, Port

au Prince, Haiti

MOSCOSO, Gerard; Imp. Serpantier, No. 3, Musseau, Haiti

MOSCOSO, Martine (nee Flambert); Delmas 60, Rue Mercier-Laham, No. 22-A, Port au Prince, Haiti

MOSCOSO, Monica; Delmas 60, Rue Mercier-Laham, No. 22-A, Port au Prince, Haiti

MOURRA, Jean Georges; Rue Darguin and Geffrard, No. 52, Petion Ville, Haiti

MOURRA, Jerry; Delmas 67, Port au Prince, Haiti

MOURRA, Nassim; Bourdon 14, Bourdon, Haiti

MOURRA, Solange; Bourdon 14, Bourdon, Haiti

NADAL, Jacqueline; 19 Imp. Jeanton, Montagne Noir, Petion Ville, Haiti

NADAL, Jean Claude; Rue Du Fort Pere, No. 3, Montagne Noir, Petion Ville, Haiti

NADAL, Marie Lilianne; Rue Du Fort Pere, No. 3, Montagne Noir, Petion Ville, Haiti

NADAL, Robert Charles Olivier; 36 Rue Casseus, Pacot, Haiti

NADAL, Robert; 36 Casseus, Pacot, Haiti

NERETTE, Joseph; Delmas 31, Rue Xaragua Prolongee, Port au Prince, Haiti

OVIDE, Hans; Delmas 33, Rue Chateau No. 2, Port au Prince, Haiti

OVIDE, Jean Daniel; Delmas 33, Rue Chateau No. 2, Port au Prince, Haiti

OVIDE, Roosevelt Fils; Delmas 33, Rue Chateau No. 2, Port au Prince, Haiti

REGIS, Olipcial; Anse D'Hainault, Haiti

OVIDE, Roosevelt; Delmas 33, Rue Chateau No. 2, Port au Prince, Haiti

PLAISIMOND, Charles; Laboule 23, Rue Charrier, Port au Prince, Haiti

PLAISIMOND, Laura (nee Montas); Laboule 23, Rue Charrier, Port au Prince, Haiti

POTHEL, Serge; 4 Rue Darguin, Petion Ville, Haiti

PROSPER, Arnil; 17 Rue Louverture, Petion Ville, Haiti

REGIS, Ariel; Anse D'Hainault, Haiti

REGIS, Cloraine (nee Bell); Anse D'Hainault, Haiti

REYME, Marguerite Elifaite (nee Roger); Santo 22 Village Bethel No. 4, Croix de Bouquets, Haiti

RIVIERE, Guy; Delmas 60, Rue Mercier-Laham, Port au Prince, Haiti

ROY, Raymond; Bois Patate, No. 30, Port au Prince, Haiti

SAIEH, Gladys; Rue Geffrard, No. 82, c/o Haiti Gas, Port au Prince, Haiti

SAIEH, Jean Claude; 40 Rue Rigaud, Petion Ville, Haiti

SAIEH, Mark Anthony; Rue Geffrard, No. 82, c/o Haiti Gas, Port au Prince, Haiti

SAIEH, Robert; Rue Christophe, No. 100, St. Marc, Haiti

SAJOUS, Pierre Edourd Garry; Ruelle St. Cyr, No. 3, Port au Prince, Haiti

THEARD, Stanley; Thomassin 37, Port au Prince, Haiti

THEBAUD, Jacques Edgard Christian; Delmas 37, No. 8, Port au Prince, Haiti

VIEUX ROY, Alfred; 20 Rue Graham Fontamara 47, Port au Prince, Haiti

VIEUX ROY, Anouk; 20 Rue Graham Fontamara 47, Port au Prince, Haiti

VIEUX ROY, Louis H. Alfred; 20 Rue Graham Fontamara 47, Port au Prince, Haiti

VIEUX ROY, Sacha; 20 Rue Graham Fontamara 47, Port au Prince, Haiti

VIEUX ROY, T. Marielle (nee Brandt); 20 Rue Graham Fontamara 47, Port au Prince, Haiti

VILLARD, Jean Marie Rafael; Rue Sonchet Thor Le Volant, Port au Prince, Haiti

VILLARD, Louis Joseph Alain; Rue Sonchet Thor Le Volant, Port au Prince, Haiti

VILLARD, Max Elie; Rue Sonchet Thor Le Volant, Port au Prince, Haiti

VITAL, Josette Esther; Carrefour Marin, Rue Dress, Carrefour, Haiti

VITAL, Pierre Francois; Carrefour Marin, Rue Dress, Carrefour, Haiti

VITAL, Sherlyne; Carrefour Marin, Rue Dress, Carrefour, Haiti

VORBE, Anne Christelle; Laboule 22, Petion Ville, Haiti

VORBE, Charles L. Sebastian; 28 Rue Voltaire, No. 39, Petion Ville,

Haiti

VORBE, Charles; Rue Cretone, No. 12, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, Claude Larco; Laboule 22, Petion Ville, Haiti

VORBE, Demitri Albert Edouard; 28 Rue Voltaire, No. 39, Petion Ville, Haiti

VORBE, Francois Xavier; Delmas 60, Rue Mercier-Laham, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, Jan Adele; Rue Cretone, No. 12, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, Jean Luc P.; Delmas 60, Rue Mercier-Laham, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, Jean Marie; c/o P.A.T. Troisieme, Rue Riviere, No. 3, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, Joel Edouard; 28 Rue Voltaire, No. 39, Petion Ville, Haiti

VORBE, Joel Thomassin; 28 Rue Voltaire, No. 39, Petion Ville, Haiti

VORBE, Louise Beatrice; Rue Cretone, No. 12, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, Marie E.F. Beatrice Duval; Rue Cretone, No. 12, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, Marie Marguerite; 28 Rue Voltaire, No. 39, Petion Ville, Haiti

VORBE, Marguerite; Ruelle Roy-No. 45, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, Michel Edouard; Ruelle Roy 65, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, P. Christian; Laboule 22, Petion Ville, Haiti

VORBE, Annick; Laboule 22, Petion Ville, Haiti

VORBE, Patrick; Laboule 22, Petion Ville, Haiti

VORBE, Philippe; Delmas 60, Rue Mercier-Laham, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, Rachel; Ruelle Roy 65, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, Reginald; Ruelle Roy 65, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, Roland; Laboule 18, Petion Ville, Haiti

VORBE, Sonia Gabriel; 28 Rue Voltaire, No. 39, Petion Ville, Haiti

VORBE, Veronique Marie Rachel; Ruelle Roy 65, Port au Prince, Haiti

VORBE, Vivianne Powell; Delmas 60, Rue Mercier-Laham, Port au Prince, Haiti